The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Schemes of Candidates for the French Throne.

The Orleans Princes to Keep in the Background.

Prince Napoleon Likely to Appear on the Stage.

The London Times on the Treaty and the Claims of Canada.

Late and Interesting Mail Details of Events in France.

FRANCE.

The Princes to Hold Aloof for the Present—Candidates for the Assembly—Sliding into Monarchy—The State of Siege to Cease on Monday.

PARIS, June 9.—The decree ordering the supplementary elections to fill the vacant seats in the Assembly, is expected to-morrow. The *Gazette de France* says the Princes have promised not to take their seats as Deputies during the existence of the present Assembly, and not to allow their sons to become candidates. M. FORCADE-LAROGNETTE will stand for the Assembly in the Department of Lot-et-Garenne, and his election will probably not be contested. ROUHER, GUERRONIERE and HAUSSMANN, are also spoken of as candidates. It is almost certain that Prince NAPOLEON will run for the Assembly from Corsica. Many rifles are found daily concealed in cellars and churches, and in the catacombs. The *Opinion Nationale*, commenting on the action of the Assembly, warns the country that it is sliding down an inclined plane into monarchy. The other journals approve of yesterday's proceedings. *La France* compares the speech of M. THIERS to the proclamations of WASHINGTON. The German forces have commenced evacuating the Department of the Lower Seine. It is expected that the state of siege will cease in Paris on Monday.

Bill for a New Loan—Financial Hopes of the Government—Gen. Rossel a Prisoner—L'Admirault to be Governor of Paris.

VERSAILLES, June 9.—The Minister of Finance, in presenting to the Assembly a bill making provision for a loan of £100,000,000 sterling, urged the payment of the war indemnity in order that France may be rid of the Germans. The Minister said that he relied for success in the raising of the loan upon foreign confidence in the ability of France to meet her obligations, and the internal energy of the nation. He promised the exercise of strict economy in all the expenditures of the Government. The report that Gen. ROSSEL and M. COURBET have been arrested in Paris is confirmed. It has been determined that the Court-martial shall treat all offenders against the Government as military and not political prisoners. Gen. L'ADMIRAULT will probably be appointed Governor of Paris. The supplementary elections to the Assembly are fixed for the 9th of July. The Prussian troops remaining in France have begun their homeward march. The report that M. JULES FERRY has been appointed Minister to Washington is false.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Imprisonment and Killing of British Subjects in Paris—Repression of Violence in Ireland—The Times on the Claims of Canada—A Snow-Storm in Yorkshire.

LONDON, June 9.—Official statements were made in both Houses of Parliament, today, of the circumstances of the imprisonment and killing of certain British subjects in Paris during the recent insurrection. The House of Commons has passed the Westmeath bill, enlarging the powers of the Government for the repression of violence in Ireland.

The *Times* of today in an editorial renewing the grounds of Canadian opposition to the Treaty of Washington, says the treaty sacrifices the interests of small communities to the convenience of powerful States; that a portion of the Empire is made a scapegoat for the peace of the whole, and that the possessions of the maritime provinces have been frittered away. The *Times*, however, urges the acceptance of the treaty by the Canadas as a compensation for the boon of American free trade, which is rapidly gaining ground in the United States.

BUCHAREST, June 9.—The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies has verified the election of its members, and chosen Prince GHIKA, the leader of the Conservatives, its President.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 9.—It is officially stated that the crops of all kinds in the Empire promise an excellent yield.

LONDON, June 9.—The weather is unusually cold for the season. Snow fell in Yorkshire this morning.

Strike of Colliers in Wales—Gen. Rossel Supposed to be in London.

LONDON, June 9.—The colliers on strike in Wales propose to submit their demands to arbitration. The Edinburgh *Scotsman* says it has positive information that ROSSEL is in London, and discredits the report of his arrest in Paris.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP DONAU.

The steam-ship *Donau*, which left Bremen on May 27 and Southampton on May 30, reached this port last evening. She brings advices fresher by two days than those at hand by the *Java* on Tuesday.

PARIS AFLAME.

Leaves from a Correspondent's Diary—The Entrance of the Versaillists—Scenes in the Streets—A Journalist's Risks—The Assembly's Victory—Incendiarism—General Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 24, 1871.

On Sunday morning I got behind some sand-bags in front of the barricade in the Avenue de la Grande Armée to observe the enemy, who was firing over our heads at the Arc de Triomphe, on top of which the insurgents had placed guns and mortars. Found the Maillot Gate a heap of ruins, but still armed. Purchased a few pieces of shell and then back to breakfast. Returned to the Arc de Triomph about 11 P. M. with friends. Expected the troops of the Assembly to enter. Waited for them till 2 A. M, when finding all was quiet sauntered down the Champs Elysées. On passing near the Ministry of Interior met some National Guards retreating in disorder and declaring that they had been fired on. Asked what was the matter, and was abruptly told to go home or ——. Went home, and soon afterward heard the *rappel*, the *tocsin*, and the shouting of Captains in the street, indicative that something serious was apprehended. Could not resist looking out of the window, when musketry was heard in the distance. Saw large bodies of National Guards flying down the Faubourg St. Honoré quite demoralized. One Colonel was abusing his men for not making a better stand; they had been driven from the vicinity of the Arc de Triomphe, which position was captured by the regulars with small loss. Was not then aware that the troops had entered Auteuil early in the evening; this piece of bad news was carefully concealed by the Commune. At 5 A. M. musketry fire approached. The Minister of the Interior fled in his night-cap with bundle of papers under his arm. Troops evidently advancing. Saw some National Guards firing up the faubourg on my left, and their red breeches coming down a street on my right. Four National Guards were shot down trying to escape, and the bodies taken away on a gun-carriage an hour later.

THE VERSAILLISTS WITHIN.

Last night, several hours after the troops of the Assembly entered the Auteuil Gate, War Minister DELEZCLUSE issued a proclamation to deny the entrance. But here the troops are this morning, near the centre of Paris, with the Trocadéro, Ecole Militaire, Arc de Triomphe and Pepinière barracks in their hands. Have been watching the regulars attacking barricades in the Boulevards Haussmann and Malesherbes on one hand, and in the Faubourg St. Honoré on the other. In the faubourg the soldiers are firing from the roof of the Elysée Palace, the insurgents being ensconced in houses lower down, and behind barricades. Fear the National Guards will hold the troops at bay for some time, but am told by a Colonel of Engineers that each morning a plan is drawn out, and that the Generals of Division must act up to the plan, no matter what the sacrifice. Hear that the St. Lazare Station was taken at an early hour, that a number of insurgents were found sleeping in the railway cars and offered no resistance; also, that ASSI has fallen into the hands of the Assembly. Saw MCMAHON and his staff inspecting the barricades at the bottom of the Boulevard Malesherbes, looking cool and confident, though he has lost all the dash which distinguished him when he was a General of Division. It was contrary to orders that the troops broke into the Point der Jour yesterday afternoon. A number of men and women have been executed for firing on the troops from windows, and even in the open streets. Saw a poor vivandière led away captive in a piteous plight; nothing on but shirt and inexpressibles. A delegate of the Commune rode up to a column and fired into it with his revolver; he was instantly bayoneted and his pistol disposed of for a louis. The British Embassy is closed; no getting in or out owing to the heavy fire up the Champs Elysées and the Faubourg St. Honoré. Met an attaché wandering about like a troubled spirit, unable to procure a change of raiment. The Expiatory Chapel holds out, and a fierce fire is kept up from it, but the houses round are being gradually occupied. The inhabitants of the quarter are only too delighted to assist the regulars, and this simplifies their task. Made up my mind to try and get to the Northern Station to post letters.

A JOURNALIST'S RISKS.

After getting past several dangerous streets, got as far as to Rue St. Lazare, with a friend, young VIZETELLI. Stopped at a door where some men and women were chatting, to ask if it would be dangerous to proceed; a plumber also stopped to ask about the state of a street we had just descended, for his wife was there and near her confinement. A musketry fire was suddenly opened and the plumber was shot through the brain. We dragged him into the door, which was immediately closed. This happened about 4 P. M., and all the evening the bullets continued to whistle up and down the street without intermission. An attempt was made to fetch a doctor who lived next door, but the concierge, who had helped to take the Malakoff, had no sooner poked his nose into the street than he withdrew it again. With the help of a ladder, the leach was finally brought in through a skylight, and pronounced that nothing could be done for the poor fellow, who had been shot through the brain, and who died an hour later. Dined off a slice of ham and a bottle of St. Emilicon, and smoked in the large court-yard till about 10 o'clock, when the musketry abated; made up our minds to run for it, in spite of earnest entreaties of the kind women of the house, and, inded, the men. Got as far as the door, when ten yards off a volley was fired, and VIZETELLI and I then made up our minds to pass the night where we were. To have ventured into the street would have exposed us to a cross fire; the insurgents, too, were shooting gentlemen in plain clothes, suspecting them to be deserters from their ranks, and the regulars were following the same practice, but from another motive—they suspected them of being National Guards who had thrown off their uniform, wishing to escape. Fear that horrible massacres will take place, especially in the eccentric quarters, such as Montmartre and Belleville. By the way, Montmartre bombarded us; in addition to musketry, had shells bursting around us all night. Smoked another cigar and talked with the inhabitants of the house, who were too frightened to go to bed; people may prefer to die in their beds, but not to be killed in them. Submitted to the prejudice. One old lady had not thought badly of the Commune till the churches were plundered and the Holy Virgin at the Madeleine dressed as a vivandière. After many stories and much politics, dropped off to sleep, one by one, and had sleep broken by frequent explosions in the neighborhood. Strolled into the court-yard, heard a man rush past the door and instantly fire shots, but heard him continue his way, and suppose he got clear. Morning passed away heavily, the same storm raging in the street, where not a single human being was visible.

THE FOOD SUPPLY.

Began to think the game might last some days, and that we were not provisioned. A pork butcher was in the house, but his store was not large. He had a bull-dog and a large white cat, who would have been handsome had its mother not eaten its ears when it was a kitten. Wondered how the remainder of the cat would taste in case of necessity, and mixed with the bull-dog. About 10 o'clock saw with great delight an artillery train pass by—the regulars very unconcerned. Evidently the insurgents had been dislodged. Said goodbye to kind people, and made a bolt into Rue des Rochers, intersected by Rue de Vienne. Down this street bullets were pattering sharply; people did not like to cross it to reach the bakers on the other side of the way, and so money was thrown over and loaves clutched in return. Much amusement was caused when the bread or coin fell a little short, and had to be fetched at some risk. Every now and then some one darted across the street and was cheered. VIZETELLI and I accomplished the task safely, and, after running the gauntlet across four boulevards, reached home after an absence of sixteen hours; then learned that the northern station was in the hands of the insurgents, and that no trains were running.

VERSAILLES VICTORY.

Tuesday morning the insurgents still held the Madeleine, Rue Royale and barricades along west of Boulevards, the Tuileries, but in the evening the troops made a move forward, and a series of formidable positions were captured without much loss. Fortunately, Montmartre—that red stronghold—was taken at noon, or there is no saying what damage its guns would have inflicted on the capital. JULES FAVRE indignantly followed the remains of the first victims of Prussian bombardment to the grave, to prove his horror of the barbarity of shelling Paris. Then the city was shelled by the Versailles Government and the Commune called on all civilized Europe to execrate the perpetrators, and yesterday and today, the Commune is engaged firing at random into the capital. However, Montmartre was silenced by Gen. L'ADMIRAULT'S division suddenly laying violent hands upon it. The famous heights of Montmartre were seized from the rear, the sailors distinguishing themselves in the attack. What deeds of horror were perpetrated in the short time that the struggle lasted one may imagine. Very little mercy was shown. Was delighted, however, to see the tricolor flying from the old wind-mill of La Galette and a neighboring church. This blow must cripple the Commune. CLUSERET is said to have been charged with the defense, and to have perished in uniform thickly wadded with bank-notes. Shells still falling about in eccentric manner, and bullets coming from windows. Colonel in my street about to light his cigar, and match-box shot out of his hand. Houses opposite searched in vain. Met soldiers with three boys; one had been found with revolver, other with cartridges, third with lady's gold chain.

INCENDIARISM.

Quantities of women and lads arrested for throwing petroleum into houses in Paris; is to be burned if conquered. Insurgents driven away from Place de la Concorde, and most of barricades along the Boulevards, near the Madeline. Rue Royale in flames. Horrid tale in circulation of insurgents pumping petroleum into houses and shooting down all who tried to escape. The restaurateur, DURAND, can testify to this; he lives opposite, and says he saw it. As darkness fell, never was such a night witnessed in Paris since the days of CHARLES IX. and St. Bartholomew. A red glare went up from the Palace of the Tuileries, which had been saturated with petroleum; to its right, the Ministry of Finance and the Palais Royal blazed forth, and to the left the splendid building called the Cour des Comptes. These and other conflagrations formed a spectacle as awfully sublime as they were heartrending, and nothing could be done to save the buildings thus wantonly fired, as they were still under the insurgent guns. Energetic troops would have dashed forward at any price; but a safe and methodical system of attack had been decided on, and the people had to witness the glories of ages being lapped up by the devouring element, without an effort being made to rescue them. When the central dome of the Tuileries took fire the effect was magnificent—far beyond my power of description. It seemed as if the flames had reserved their strength for a desperate attack on this portion of the building. They sprung at it like so many fiery serpents, and, winding round its lofty roof, soon strangled and brought it to the ground. On Wednesday morning I went to the Place de la Concorde to get a close view of the scene of this disaster, and found that nothing remained of the Palace but the blackened walls. From the river side I could still see the Cour des Comptes blazing away in the quiet May sun. A General and his staff were looking down the Avenue of the Tuileries Garden, and troops were filling up a ditch and clearing away a barricade. Looked at them for a minute, when an officer in an insolent manner threatened to make me work. The thing was being done lazily. Shells were still coming into the Place de la Concorde, which was strewed with splinters. Thought of the Irish lads who dashed up the hill at Fredericksburg, being Irish myself. The Place itself not much damaged; the Marly horses unscathed, but colossal female figure representing Lille overthrown, and head off. Couple of years ago, a strange French husband climbed up this same colossal figure, and cut its nose off, finding that Lille resembled his wife; know the artist who replaced the nasal organ, and wonder what has become of him in this hurly-burly.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

Col. CONOLLY, the new British military attaché, tried to get into Paris on Tuesday, but was forced to retire; did manage to get in today, after having been nearly slain by a discharge from a gun-boat, which did not recognize neutral, and fired on the Colonel—as he says, a broadside, must be some mistake, gun-boats having one heavy piece in bow. Sailors, too, all gone or taken. Thirty tars—not true blues—captured on Monday, have probably helped old Charon to navigate his bark by this time.... The sailors, not of the Commune, are greatly exasperated, having suffered heavy losses in defense of Paris and despising Parisians. Saw one old tar specially irritable ill-treat a prisoner, who pleaded that he had a wife and child. "You have butchered three of my children," was the gruff reply, accompanied by further application of Jock's rifle-butt. Firemen coming up from the surrounding villages to aid in extinguishing Paris. Every one forced to lend a hand and carry a bucket. Fire-engines of the most primitive and disgraceful sort. Small squirts and no hose laid on. People form double chain, and pass water; one side hands full, and the other returns empty buckets. Saw in the distance yesterday what at first glance appeared a Roger de Coverly, girls on one side, soldiers on the other; half expected to hear the music strike up and see a gallant chasseur lead his partner up the sides and down the middle. On closer inspecting, saw the soldiers were passing along buckets filled with water, and the girls opposite them handing back the empty ones to the pump. Both *citoyennes* and soldiers were chatting gayly at their work.

Incidents of the Downfall of the Commune—Death of the Archbishop—Slaughter of Dominicans—Lex Talionis—The Work of Denunciation.

Correspondence of the London Times.

The Archbishop of Paris died with the serene courage of a martyr. In answer to the insults of his executioners he said, "Do not profane the word liberty; it is to us alone it belongs, for we shall die for liberty and faith." On Tuesday the Archbishop and his fellow captives were transferred from the prison of Mazas to that of La Roquette. The following is the dispatch of Gen. BOREL, acquainting the Government with the particulars as far as they have been ascertained:

Account of the persons of mark shot by the Commune on Wednesday evening, the 27th of May, and details respecting their execution: "Monseigneur Darboy, Archbishop of Paris; M. Bonjean, President in the Curé of the Madeleine; Ducoudray, a Jesuit father; Allard, also a Jesuit father; in all six victims shot on Wednesday evening. On the night between Friday and Thursday, sixteen other persons appear to have been shot. They were: M. Benzy, a Jesuit father; Gaubert, a Jesuit father; Alivaint, a Jesuit father, Under Secretary to the Archbishop; Gard, a seminarist; Polanchin, a priest; Seigneray, a seminarist; Houillen, a missionary; Perny, a missionary; Sabatier, curate of Notre Dame de Lorette, and Jecker, an American, (*sic.*) (Another dispatch calls the latter the banker JACQUER.) As for l'Abbé SURAT, Grand Vicaire de Paris, it is doubtful whether or not he has, as one version says, escaped. There are, besides those named, three persons whose names are unknown. The first two persons of distinction were shot in prison, and their bodies carried to the Marie of the Twentieth Arrondissement. The sixteen others, with a group of thirty-eight *gendarmes*, were taken to Père La Chaise at night, under the pretext of being transferred to another place of confinement, and were then shot. Four others whose names are unknown, were shot on Saturday. They formed part of the list of twenty names. The total thus known comprises sixty-four victims. On Saturday the surviving prisoners were about to be shot by the Commune, which had established its head-quarters at the prison, when, at the instigation of one of the old staff, who had been retained in his office by the Commune, they rebelled and withdrew into one portion of the prison, where they barricaded themselves, and where the insurgents tried to burn them alive. The mattresses, however, being of wood, preserved them, so that they were not much burnt."

SLAUGHTER OF DOMINICANS.

About twenty of these priests were imprisoned on Friday, the 19th, at Fort Bicêtre. On Thursday, when this had to be abandoned, they were hurried away to the Gobelins, on the promise of being set at liberty. Instead of this they were driven to work on the barricades, then dragged to a prison in the Avenue d'Italie. At 4½ in the afternoon they were visited by a certain M. CERISIER, with a company of the One Hundred and First Battalion of the National Guards, who deliberately loaded in their presence. The outside door of the prison was then thrown open, and they were ordered to leave it one by one. As they marched out singly they were shot successively by order of CERISIER, with the exception of the narrator of the occurrence, and one or two others who were either missed or slightly wounded and escaped. Twelve bodies of these unhappy men have already been recovered. There is also no doubt that M. GUSTAVE CHAUDEY, one of the principal editors of the *Siècle*, and a literary man of some eminence and high character, who had incurred the displeasure of the Communists, has been shot by them.

LEX TALIONIS—HORRIBLE SCENES.

On the other side the executions are wholesale. It is estimated that upward of 2,000 persons have been shot already on the left bank of the Seine alone, evidently a small proportion of the total number. Wherever women and children are to be observed leaning over the parapet of the Seine intently regarding some object below, one may be sure that the attraction is a group of hideously mutilated corpses of men who have been brought down to the river side, and then with their backs to the wall have met their doom. On the sloping roads leading down from the *quai* to the river may also be seen inequalities where the road has been recently disturbed, and where the freshly-turned earth indicates burial-places. Not far from these bodies were lying several dead horses, from which the people were cutting steaks. The inside of the Hôtel de Ville presents a curious scene, the solid masses of stone and lime of which the rubbish is composed having fallen in in the form of a crater, which fills up the whole central place. Under this mound are said to be buried from 200 to 300 insurgents, who were unable to escape at the last moment, and thus fell the victims of the conflagration they had themselves originated. * * * I took a walk down the Rue Rivoli toward the Hôtel de Ville, to judge of the amount of damage done, and at the corner of the Rue Castiglione became aware of the approach of a great crowd of people yelling and shaking their fists. The cortége was headed by a company of mounted *gendarmes*, behind whom came two artillerymen, dragging between them a soiled bundle of rags that tottered and struggled, and fell down under the blows that were showered upon it by all who were within reach. It was a woman, who had been caught in the act of spreading petroleum. Her face was bleeding and her hair streaming down her back, from which her clothing had been torn. On they dragged her, followed by a hooting mob, till they reached the corner of the Louvre, and there they propped her up against a wall, already half dead from the treatment she had received. The crowd ranged itself in a circle, and I have never seen a picture more perfect and complete in its details than was presented by that scene. The gasping, shrinking figure in the centre, surrounded by a crowd who could scarce be kept from tearing her in pieces, who waved their arms crying, "à l'eau à l'eau!" on one side a barricade, still strewn with broken guns and hats—a dead National Guard lying in the fosse—behind a group of mounted *gendarmes*, and then a perspective of ruined streets and blackened houses, culminating in the extreme distance in the still burning Hotel de Ville. Presently two revolvers were discharged, and the bundle of rags fell forward in a pool of blood. The popular thirst for vengeance was satisfied, and so the crowd dispersed in search of further excitement elsewhere. There was one group defiling down the Rue de la Paix that was of peculiar interest, calling down even a greater amount of curses and hisses than usually accompanies their progress. It consisted of some twenty or thirty girls, well dressed and pretty, shop-women of a sewing-machine establishment, who were accused of having inveigled a company of soldiers, and after dallying with them like Judiths, of having poisoned them all in wine. The young ladies tripped along, surrounded by a cordon of guards, smiling on the crowd that was execrating them, and marching gaily to the Place Vendôme, where they probably were shot. The women of Paris have appeared late upon the scene, but their appearance was inevitable. Many have been killed on barricades, some in open street combats, but their special work has been the organization of the system of fires, which has, unfortunately, answered but too well. Three hundred women, dressed in National Guard uniform, have been taken down the Seine in open boats, and it is said that many of the sham sailors who defended the Rue Royale so bravely were women in disguise. Near the Parc Monceau a melancholy episode occurred. A husband and wife were seized and ordered to march forward toward the Place Vendôme, a distance of a mile and a half. They were both of them invalids, and unable to walk so far. The woman sat down on the kerbstone and declined to move a step, in spite of her husband's entreaties that she would try. She persisted in her refusal, and they both knelt down together, begging the *gendarmes* who accompanied them to shoot them at once, if shot they were to be. Twenty revolvers were fired, but they still breathed, and it was only at the second discharge that they finally sank down dead. The *gendarmes* then rode away, leaving the bodies as they had fallen. A party of 900 prisoners had just gone past my window escorted by a company of hussars. Among their number was a woman with flowing black hair, who showed symptoms of contumacy, and was several times pushed back into the ranks with the flat of the sword. She made several attempts to escape, and at last, having wearied the patience of her captors, a soldier raised his revolver and shot her through the heart. She fell a heap of dark clothes; the cortége passed on, leaving her as she had fallen, and there she still lies.

THE WORK OF DENUNCIATION.

Vengeance pursues the Commune. I have just seen 2,000 prisoners led off by the cavalry of Gen. DE GALLIFET. Most of them were soldiers—or at least wore the red trousers of the army. They linked their arms four and four, and walked through the streets bareheaded and dejected. Some of the prisoners were women; but 1,500 were of the army, and the crowds who stood in the streets had the most perfect confidence that they would be shot. Yet they cheered, clapped their hands and hooted, as if they were in a theatre seeing a farce. The work of denunciation is going on here with terrible ferocity. M. NADAR, the famous photographer and aeronaut, has been arrested for his supposed sympathies with the Commune; and an old man of far more humble position, but also well known to the frequenters of the boulevards—the tobacconist under NADAR'S studio—has also been carried away for the same reason. Anybody may denounce you, and you are lucky if you are not shot forthwith. Women have as bad a chance as the men, for they are very ferocious, and are known to be guilty of the most horrid treachery. They fire out of the windows with sly revolvers, and are great in the use of petroleum and vitriol. The most intimate friends and the oldest acquaintances betray each other in the most cowardly fashion. An old grudge will spring up that has slept for years, and you are denounced without cause as a bad fellow and a possible friend of the Commune. A linendraper of the Rue d'Amsterdam was denounced to some soldiers as having supported the Commune. The soldiers instantly entered his house, and bid the poor linen-draper follow them. He asked to be allowed to finish his toilet and fetch his papers. He received the reply that the completion of his toilet was quite unnecessary, that he would not be detained long, and that all the papers in the world were useless. He was taken to the first convenient spot and shot.

PUNISHMENT OF THE CHIEFS.

DOMBROWSKI died in the bed-room of the Hotel de Ville, formerly occupied by Mdlle. HAUSSMANN. The day after his escape from La Muette he received three rifle shots while at a barricade in the Rue d'Ornano. He was transferred from there to the Hotel de Ville, where he died of his wounds. DELESCLUZE was killed on Tuesday at the barricade of the Chateau d'Eau. His face was much disfigured by a portion of a burning wall which had fallen on it. His identity is amply proved by papers found in his pocket. The insurgent Gen. BISSON who was captured, was shot yesterday, as well as TAVERNIER, a member of the Commune. MILLIERE, a Deputy of the National Assembly, was arrested on Thursday, in the Place Luxembourg. He was thence led to the Place du Panthéon, and there shot. When the soldiers were raising their rifles to despatch him, he cried, "Vive la Commune!" "Vive l'Humanité!" "Vive le Peuple!"

A TOUR OF EXPLORATION.

I have just now returned (May 27) from a visit to the Embassy, and a short tour of exploration. Lord LYONS arrived in Paris yesterday, from Versailles, and instantly found himself under fire. The Embassy bears many marks of the fight, and a few minutes before my visit a shell, said to have been charged with petroleum, burst in the adjoining garden belonging to M. PEREIRE. The Faubourg St. Honoré was a wilderness of uprooted paving-stones and torn-down proclamations of the Commune, inhabited by soldiers. I have in vain tried to find a house which did not exhibit some bullet-holes; the iron shutters of the shops are riddled, the windows broken, and the angles of the houses here and there splintered by shells. On the Church of St. Augustin I observed the words, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," peppered with the bullets which these rival sets of Republicans fired at each other. The pavement of the Boulevards Haussmann and Malsherbes is strewed with the branches of trees lopped off by shells and bullets, and women are dragging them into their houses for fire-wood. Here and there are pools of scarcely-dried blood, and everywhere are persons with buckets full of mortar, stopping up the air-holes of their cellars to prevent the insurgent women and children dropping lighted petroleum-balls into the cellars. The effort of the discomfited insurgents is now, by means of shells sent from the Heights of Chaumont, Belleville, and by private agents, to set on fire the whole quarter which they have abandoned, and there is a yellow, ghastly look in the atmosphere, so charged with the smoke of burning houses and public buildings, that the sun shines feebly through it. The Tuileries is a mere shell. The smoke from the Ministry of Finance and the magnificent public buildings at the corner of the Rue Royale and the Rue de Rivoli is still rising from their ruins, and in the celebrated bonnet-maker's, Mme. DROUART, No. 3 Rue de Rivoli, well known to many of your lady readers, a number of young women employed there took refuge in the cellars, and are now stifled beneath a pile of rubbish twenty or thirty feet high. The Rue Royale, which I could only see a portion of, is like a Ninevitish mound of rubbish, and the fire is still extending. I could not venture to approach it, for every passer-by is pressed into the *chaine*, and compelled in a stifling atmosphere to take a three hours' turn in passing buckets of water to extinguish the flames, coming out at the end of his *corvée* drenched with water and perspiration, and utterly incapacitated for fulfilling the duties of a correspondent. Evading this dangerous locality, and yet anxious to get nearer the centre of action, I turned back and endeavored to approach the Madeleine from the Boulevards Malesherbes; here I was met by a barricade of branches of trees, and the ominous words addressed to a man immediately in front of me of "*A la pompe!*"—so I narrowly again escaped the fate of having to work like a galley-slave at a fire-engine, which was sending useless jets of water into flames which seemed not likely to be extinguished till they had completed their fatal work. Turning back by the Boulevard Haussmann, I reached the Grand Opera, a mass of barricades, and too full of soldiers to be a pleasant resort, especially as petroleum shells were falling on the Boulevard des Italiens. The sound of the firing seemed to be receding, and the news has reached us that the strong barricade at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul had been taken by assault, and the insurgents are being driven to their last stronghold. They are reduced to a small but desperate band of 20,000 or 30,000 men, fighting with their lives forfeited at any rate, and determined to sell them as dearly as possible, and to do as much destruction as they can compass before they die. Thousands of prisoners of both sexes and all ages are being hourly marched off to Versailles. All those palaces which made Paris the wonder and admiration of modern times are heaps of smouldering ruins—her finest boulevards shattered, her gardens laid waste, her gutters running with blood, and an awful pall settling down heavily over her dying agonies as she completes, in compliance with "the inexorable logic of facts", which has formed her only religion, her own suicide. As I write, there is a shout below the window, and I rush to the balcony to see, between two lines of cavalry with pistols cocked, a body of about 150 pompiers drawn up in the street. They are prisoners, and a rapidly-forming crowd yells and hoots curses and execrations upon them as they are made to go down on their knees in the dust. I run down to inspect them more closely. I find them a most evil, sullen-looking crew, bareheaded—for they are made to carry the heavy brass helmet in their hands, which is their distinguishing badge. They will probably be shot, to a man, for they have been caught pouring petroleum upon the fires instead of water, and have been taken red-handed at the Hotel de Ville and at the "Halles," which they have been the means of setting on fire. From the temper of the small crowd which presses round, and the epithets in which they indulge, the Commune has small sympathy in this neighborhood, and a short shrift would be accorded to its aiders and abettors. Never popular, the hideous destruction which they have succeeded in accomplishing has exasperated the population to such an extent that we can scarcely wonder if the most fearful excesses are committed under the plea of retributive justice.

RIGHTS OF THE COMMUNE.

Victor Hugo's Manifesto—The Preface to His Expulsion from Belgium.

M. VICTOR HUGO has published the following letter in the *Indépendance Belge*:

SIR: I protest against the declaration of the Belgian Government relative to the vanquished of Paris. Whatever may be said or done, these vanquished are political men. I was not with them. I accept the principle of the Commune; I do not accept the men. I have protested against their acts. Their violences have made me indignant, as the violences of the opposite party would do now. The destruction of the column is an act of high treason toward the nation. The destruction of the Louvre would have been an act of high treason toward civilization. But savage acts, being unconscious, are not criminal acts. Demency is a disease and not a crime. Ignorance is not the crime of ignorant. The destruction of the column has been for France a sad hour. The destruction of the Louvre would have been eternal mourning for all people. But the column will be raised again, and the Louvre is safe. Paris is retaken. The Assembly has vanished the Commune. Who has made the 18th of March? Who is guilty, the Assembly or the Commune? History will tell. The burning of Paris is a monstrous fact. But are there not two incendiaries? Let us wait in order to judge. I have never understood BILLIORAY; and RIGAULT has astonished me unto indignation. But to shoot BILLIORAY or RIGAULT is a crime. Those of the Commune, JOHANNARD and LA CECILIA, who shoot a child of fifteen years, are criminals. Those of the Assembly, who shoot Vallès, Bosquet, Parisel, Amouroux, Lefrançais, Brunet and Dombrowsky, are criminals. Here the crime is as well in the Assembly as in the Commune. First, to all civilized men, the punishment is abominable; secondly, the execution, without judgment, is infamous. Judge first, then condemn, then execute. I might then blame, but not objurgate. You are within the law. If you kill without judgment, you assassinate. I return to the Belgian Government. It is wrong to refuse asylum. The law permits this refusal, the right forbids it. I, who write these lines, hold as a maxim *Pro jure contra legem*. Asylum is an old right. It is the sacred right of the unfortunate. In the middle ages the Church granted asylum even to parricides. As to me, I declare: I offer this asylum which the Belgian Government refuses. Where? In Belgium. I do that honor to Belgium. I offer asylum at Brussels. I offer it at Place des Barricades No. 4, (M. HUGO'S town residence at Brussels.) Let a vanquished of Paris, let a member of the Commune, which Paris has but little elected, and which I have never approved—let one of these men, were he my personal enemy—especially if he is my personal enemy—knock at my door, I open. He is in my house. He is inviolable. Should I perchace, be a foreigner in Belgium? I do not believe it. I feel myself the brother of all men, and the guest of all nations. At all events, a fugitive of the Commune with me will be a vanquished one with an outlaw; the vanquished of today with the outlaw of yesterday. Two venerable things, as I do not hesitate to say. One weakness protecting another. If a man be an outlaw, let him enter my house. I defy, whomsoever it be, to tear him from it. I speak here of political men. If a fugitive of the Commune be taken at my home they shall take me. If he be given up I shall follow him. I shall set down with him on the bench of the accused. For the defense of the right, the man of the Republic, who has been proscribed by BONAPARTE, shall be seen by the side of the man of the Commune, who is the vanquished of the Assembly of Versailles. I shall do my duty. Principles before everything! It may be affirmed that England will not give up the refugees of the Commune. Why place Belgium below England? The glory of Belgium is to be an asylum. Let us not take that glory from her. By defending France I defend Belgium. The Belgian Government will be against me, but the Belgian people will be with me. At any rate, I shall have my conscience.

Receive, Sir, &c. VICTOR HUGO.

Descent on the Hudson Bay Buildings in Canada.

TORONTO, June 9.—The *Evening Express* publishes the following: We have received positive information from private and trustworthy source, that the Indians have come down in force upon the Hudson Bay Company's buildings at Shebandowan Lake, and have burned their steamers and buildings and all the materials, together with all the tools. They have also stolen all the provisions in store. The condition of affairs is most alarming, and it is impossible at present to guess the extent and meaning of this sudden and destructive attack. The people are in a state of utmost terror.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Contest for the Governorship—The Republicans Fighting Against Time—No Progress During the Forenoon Session.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., June 9.—The Democrats are not gaining their victory so easily after all. Having agreed on their plan of action at the last secret caucus, the Republicans came into the House this morning more determined than ever to push off the vote for Governor, and were united. No progress was made by the Democrats at the forenoon session, the Republicans insisting on having the journal read, with the dozen or more long yea and nay lists from the opening proceedings on Wednesday, which occupied the entire time. At the beginning of the afternoon the Republicans, through their leader, Mr. WADLEIGH, of Nashua, boldly announced their plan, and defied the Democracy. Mr. WADLEIGH first appealed to the Democrats to postpone the vote on Governor until the absent sick men could be present, as a matter of simple justice, pointing out that the people they represented have as much right to a vote on the matter as those whose representatives were present, and then noting an indisposition on the part of his opponents to grant this, he formally declared that his party would resort to every honorable method to prevent a vote until next week. By careful manœuvring the Republican members managed to hold the floor for a couple of hours. During their speeches, the Democrats repeatedly interrupted and called out insultingly, and succeeded in creating a great deal of noise and confusion.

LATER.—It is now 12½, and three more roll calls are to be had on the question of excusing members. Each party seems determined to sit until the other yields.

Proceedings of the Legislature—The Governorship—The Late Senator Thrasher.

CONCORD, N. H., June 9.—The House met at 10 o'clock. There was a discussion about reading so much of the journal of yesterday as relates to calling the rolls, the correctness of which was questioned. The motion not to read was withdrawn, and the reading of the rolls on the votes of yesterday was proceeded with. After the reading of the journal, Mr. WADLEIGH, of Milford, offered a resolution that F. M. MESSER and WILLIAM M. PARSONS be stricken from the roll of the House as ineligible, they not having resided in the State the time required by law, also, the name of S. B. PAGE, of Concord, he not having received a majority of the votes cast. Mr. BINGHAM opposed it, and moved that the resolutions lay on the table, which was carried. A motion to adjourn to 4 o'clock P. M., on Monday, was defeated by a strict party vote. The House adjourned to 3 o'clock from today.

The Democrats and Labor Reformers are in caucus during the recess, and threaten all night sessions.

In the Senate, the Committee on the examination of the returns of the election of members, after hearing testimony from the town of Plainfield relative to the votes cast there for SAMUEL THRASHER, that they were intended for SAMUEL P. THRASHER, made a return, which was accepted, that the late SAMUEL P. THRASHER was duly elected a member of the Senate from District No. 10, and that the seat was made vacant by his death. The Democrats are jubilant over the organization of the House, and will try to force a vote for Governor before the sick Republican members are brought on the field of action, but it is doubtful if a vote will be reached this week. Mr. BENTON continues to act as Clerk, Mr. JACKSON not having been qualified.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first business in order was the resolution of Mr. BINGHAM, that the Senate be informed of the resolution of the House, and on this Mr. BINGHAM moved the previous question.

Mr. WADLEIGH said it was the intention, he supposed, of the minority to extend this matter, by debate and otherwise, to a period of time which would enable the minority to bring in their sick members, and he proposed to do his part in the matter, but he would agree, on the part of himself and party, to vote on Monday, at 4 P. M. On the point of moving the previous question, he spoke an hour and three-quarters, in a very rambling manner, and was called to order, when a motion to adjourn was made and the roll called, but the motion did not prevail. Then a motion was made to allow Mr. WADLEIGH to proceed, on which the roll was called and decided in the negative.

Mr. AOLT, of Manchester, obtained the floor, and occupied twenty minutes. He was followed by Mr. WILSON, of Keene, who spoke fifteen minutes.

Mr. ADAMS was now called to the chair, and several members paired.

Mr. FLETCHER, of Nashua, moved to adjourn to Monday, at 4 P. M. Lost—153 to 157.

Mr. RUNSDEL then spoke on the question before the House.

THE SENATE EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 3 P. M., when a resolution was presented by Mr. FLING that a message be sent to the House by the Clerk, informing that body that the Senate is organized by the choice of Hon. CHARLES H. CAMPBELL temporary presiding officer, and the attendance of JOHN W. CURRIER, Clerk, and LUTHER G. MORRILL, Assistant Clerk; that a vacancy exists in Senatorial District No. 1 by reason of no election by the people, and that DANIEL MARCY and WILLIAM R. MARTIN are the two highest candidates; and that a vacancy exists in Senatorial District No. 10, and that ALBINA HALL and A. SMITH are the two highest candidates; and that the Senate is ready to meet the House in Convention at such time as the House may designate.

Mr. HALL, of District No. 5, moved to strike out all after the latter "highest candidates," and to insert that the Senate will be ready to meet the House in Convention on Monday next, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Senate, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution. The amendment and resolution were rejected by a strict party vote.

The Senate then took a recess.

There probably never was so small a party representation in any legislative body, who already have and are promised to receive official positions as the "Labor Reformers" in our House of Representatives. They are six in number, and some of these have never claimed to be labor reformers, but were elected on independent tickets, and are simply disaffected Republicans who have to consider themselves aggrieved by Mr. ROLLINS or some of the leaders of the party. To them are allotted the financial keys of the State. The Speaker, Assistant Clerk of the House, Sargeant-at-Arms and various minor offices for friends are already promised. To be a "Labor Reformer" is to be master of the situation. The Democrats are to have Governor, President of the Senate and Clerk of the same, the Secretary of State, and some door-keepers. It is admitted by the Democrats that no obnoxious party measure can be carried in so small a working majority. It is the intention of the majority to fill Senatorial District No. 1 with Hon. DANIEL MARCY, and leave for political reasons District No. 10 vacant.

CONCORD, June 9—11½ P. M.—A general filibustering is going on in the House with no prospect of an advance to-night. The contest may be continued until morning. There is no prospect for a ballot for Governor this week.

OHIO.

The Gubernatorial Canvas—Hon. B. F. Wade's Position.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—The *Gazette*, this morning, prints a letter from the Hon. B. F. WADE, on which its announcement was based that Mr. WADE would, under certain circumstances, accept the Republican nomination for Governor. It publishes this, it says, because an effort is made to impress on the public mind that Mr. WADE desires to enter the contest for the nomination. Mr. WADE says he has received many communications like the one to which the late one was a reply, and to which he has replied that he would not accept of the nomination were it offered him. He says on reflection, however, he was satisfied that this was putting the case too strongly. "When I remember," he says, "how firmly and generously the great Republican Party of Ohio stood by me for eighteen years during the most turbulent and perilous period of our history, should the Republican Convention consider that it is essential to success to order me again into the field, I could not disobey their mandate without base ingratitude, if not dereliction of principle." He then simply alludes to the course of the Democratic Party, indicating its unfitness to control public affairs, and says he cannot doubt that the Convention will be able to find many more efficient standard-bearers than himself, and such was his most sincere hope and desire.

THE PRINTERS.

Proceedings of the International Union—The Colored Printer Question.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 9.—The International Typographical Union met at 9 o'clock this morning, Mr. HAMMOND presiding. A resolution was adopted that no money shall under any circumstances be indorsed on traveling cards. Mr. FITZWILLIAMS, of Washington, moved to expunge the resolution passed by the Albany Convention in reference to the attempt to force upon the Columbia Union L. F. DOUGLASS, an avowed "rat," &c. An exciting discussion ensued, the sentiment of the majority being evidently in favor of laying the matter on the table. The President finally decided that the motion to expunge could not be entertained. Mr. FITZWILLIAMS, in a personal explanation, stated on behalf of the Columbia Union that they had never desired to force this negro question on the International Union. Two years ago, at Albany, a delegate from Columbia Union introduced the subject without authority, and his motion was to relieve the Columbia Union of the onus of having originated the question. A resolution that the Albany Convention did not intend to censure the Washington Union by the resolution passed in reference to L. F. DOUGLASS was adopted by a large majority. The Convention then went into secret session.

TERRIFIC STORM.

Forty Minutes of Hail, Rain and Wind in Iowa City—Houses Unroofed and Gables Blown in—One Man Killed.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, June 9.—About 4 o'clock this afternoon the most fearful storm ever witnessed in this section commenced. For about forty minutes the rain and hail fell in torrents, accompanied by a gale. The dry-goods store of D. GRIFFITHS was unroofed, and the stock was deluged; damage probably $5,000. The fine brick dwelling of Mrs. DOWNEY had the west gable blown in, and one end of St. Joseph's school building was also blown in. Two or three other houses are reported unroofed. One man is said to have been killed. Fruit and shade trees were blown to the ground in all parts of the city, and great damage was done to the grain and fruit crops in the country.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Friday, June 9, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.....	Thermometer, Degrees.....	Direction of the Wind...	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga....	30.08	75	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore.......	30.19	70	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
Boston..........	30.07	57	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Buffalo	30.08	57	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Charleston, S. C.	30.13	79	....	Calm.	Fair.
Cheyenne, W.T.	29.37	57	N.	Light.	Clear.
Chicago.........	29.90	64	S.	Fresh.	Threat'g
Cincinnati......	30.11	74	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland........	30.11	59	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Corinne, Utah..	29.63	67	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Detroit, Mich...	30.01	56	E.	Light.	Fair.
Indianapolis....	30.00	73	S.	Light.	Clear.
Knoxville.......	30.09	70	N. E.	Light.	Fair.
Lake City........	30.12	72	N. E.	Light.	Fair.
Memphis.........	29.98	78	S. E.	Fresh.	Hazy.
Milwaukee......	29.85	61	N.W.	Fresh.	Lt. Rain.
Mobile..........	30.05	80	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Mt. Washington	30.16	34	N.W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Nashville......	30.11	73	....	Calm.	Hazy.
New-London....	30.10	56	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
New-Orleans....	29.89	76	S. E.	Fresh.	Lt. Rain.
New-York.....	30.12	62	N.	Fresh.	Clear.
Norfolk..........	30.15	70	....	Calm.	Clear.
Omaha.......	29.83	68	....	Calm.	Clrg. up.
Oswego.........	30.09	54	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Philadelphia.....	30.20	65	....	....	Clear.
Pittsburg.......	30.29	67	N.	Light.	Fair.
Portland, Me...	30.05	56	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.12	54	....	Calm.	Clear.
San Francisco..	29.82	53	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Savannah, Ga...	30.12	76	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo...	29.99	77	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio...	30.03	61	S. E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Washington	30.13	68	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Wilmington	30.17	78	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Burlington......	30.22	52	S.	Light.	Clear.
Cape May........	30.12	65	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Lynchburg......	30.08	68	....	....	Clear.
Grand Haven...	29.97	65	W.	....	H. Rain.
Davenport......	29.87	47	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Cairo, Ill.........	30.02	75	S. E.	Light.	Fair.
Leavenworth...	29.85	77	N.W.	Fresh.	Threat'g

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis of Reports and Prognostications Therefrom.

WASHINGTON, June 10—1 P. M.—The barometer has fallen somewhat on the California coast, with brisk south-west winds. It has risen at the Rocky Mountain stations. The area of highest barometer has moved from Lake Michigan into Pennsylvania. The pressure has very generally risen along the Atlantic Coast and on the lower lakes. The temperature has risen somewhat on the Gulf; it has fallen on the East Atlantic; it has risen from the Ohio River northward. Easterly winds have prevailed from Lake Erie to Tennessee, and westward, veering to south and south-east in the Mississippi Valley. The weather has been clear and cool along the Atlantic and westward to Lake Huron and Alabama. A heavy force in the barometer, with rainy and threatening weather, and brisk or high winds, was reported this afternoon from Lake Superior to Nebraska, and also on the coast of Louisiana and Texas. Midnight reports north-west of Milwaukee and west of Louisiana, are not yet received.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather with light winds will probably prevail on Saturday along the immediate Atlantic coast. Increasing easterly winds are probable for the lower lakes and Ohio Valley. The storm on the Western Gulf will probably move into the interior; that west of Michigan will probably move north and north-eastward, with rain extending to Lake Huron.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs, as recorded by SCHULTZ & WARKER:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	68	70	73	75	73
Stand of bar. in inch.	29.96	..	29.99	..	30.03

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, 64.

Drugged and Robbed—A Daring Outrage.

GEO. H. WOOD, a sleeping-coach conductor on the Hudson River and New-York Central Railroad, yesterday gave information to the Police authorities of Hoboken of SILAS WOODS, who mysteriously disappeared from his home in that place on the 1st inst. WOOD states that on his last trip to Chicago he noticed, when near Poughkeepsie, that one of his passengers was, as he supposed, drunk. He was subsequently attracted, however, by the disordered appearance of the man's clothing, and found that his collar button and studs had been torn from his shirt, and that he was in a stupid condition, evidently having been drugged. All that was possible was done to cause a return of consciousness without effect, and on the arrival of the train at Utica, the man was removed to the depot, and finally placed in the hands of Dr. GRAY who is in charge of the Insane Asylum at that place. The man had evidently been robbed of everything of value upon his person, though when or at exactly what time this was done cannot be known. The only clue to the identity of the man is found in a letter found on his person, directed to SILAS WOODS, No. — Bloomfield-street, Hoboken. The circumstances attending WOODS' disappearance are quite singular, and have already found their way into the papers. He was sitting at home on the evening of the 1st inst., when a note came saying that a brother living in New-York had been fatally injured, and desiring him to come immediately to Harlem. WOODS instantly left the house, and was not again seen. The conductor yesterday furnished the first clue to his possible whereabouts. It was subsequently ascertained that he had not been to Harlem, and that his brother had not been injured in any way. He was evidently enticed from his home for some foul purpose.

FLOOD AND WIND.

Disastrous Freshet at Hot Springs, Ark.

Great Losses by the Inundation at New-Orleans.

The Tornado of Blasting Fire in Illinois.

ARKANSAS.

Effects of the Extraordinary Freshet at Hot Springs—Bridges, Hotels, Bath-Houses and Dwelling-Houses Swept Away.

The Hot Springs (Arkansas) *Courier*, of June 1, contains full particulars of the extraordinary freshet which occurred there on Saturday week, and was mentioned in our telegrams a few days ago. Hot Springs Creek is formed by the union of two small creeks at the head of what is known as Hot Springs Valley—one coming from the north-east and the other from the north-west, the latter much the larger, but both rising within a short distance of the town of Hot Springs, and constantly fed by mountain springs. Throughout the day there had been an occasional slight mist and sprinkle of rain, but at about 3:40 o'clock in the evening rain began to fall in vast volume and continued for about twenty-five minutes, when it abated for about five minutes, and then commenced again as hard as before. It soon became apparent that the creek was rapidly rising, and that another hour's rain like that of the past half hour would send it high out of its usual bed. But the calculations of all in that respect were more than realized, for in a little over an hour after the heavy rain first began to fall, many of the houses in the valley were threatened with destruction. The *Courier* says:

The *débris* and rubbish left along the banks of the creek was swept down stream with the greatest velocity, until, meeting with some formidable obstruction, it was hurled up edgewise and perpendicular, forming a dam of no mean pretensions or power. Before it was quite dark, STAATS & LEEREY'S new bath-house was partially submerged, and the foot bridge to it moved. At about 8½ o'clock the attention of the citizens at the lower end of the valley was called to the threatening danger in which TERRY & HOFFMAN'S new bath-house, WALSH'S St. Nicholas saloon, and the east wing of the Hot Springs Hotel stood of being totally annihilated by the fierce and raging flood that was already sweeping down upon them, increasing in volume and fury every moment, and continually depositing large accessions to the already fearful jam of flood-wood, lumber, and wrecks of bridges and buildings from above. Lights were at once extinguished in the ell of the hotel, and in the bath-house and saloon, and preparations made for their being swept away. When the danger was the most imminent at the lower end of the valley, a couple of mounted *avant couriers* arrived, with the news that the upper end of the town was moving, and that STEELE'S billiard-saloon, the Conley House, the California House and all were swept away, all of which proved to be true, and it was then expected that the Hale House, the Ellsworth Infirmary, WALLINGSFORD'S store, the saloon, bath-house and part of the Hot Springs Hotel would surely go; but, as luck would have it, the elements expended their destructive wrath upon the property of those at the north end.

The first property which was swept away at the upper end of the town was the bridge crossing over to the Catholic Church; next was the billiard-saloon of WEST STEELE, then a couple of stables, then the Conley House, owned by MICHAEL CONLEY, and put up by him last year. The next was a house owned by Mrs. ELLIOTT, formerly a mill; then WARD'S grocery-store, and next the California House, owned and kept by THOMAS BASS. Next to this was a bridge, and then BELDIN & PRITCHARD'S new law-office. This tremendous pile and wreck was furiously precipitated against the shade-trees along the banks at the north end of the Akin House, and the Akin House itself, tearing and breaking off some of the trees, which were nearly, if not quite, two feet in diameter, but the cluster of trees at the end of the house was too strong for the watery element, and the roofs of the wrecked buildings and other *débris* were shot high up into the air, or swept around to the east, down the street in front of the Methodist Church. The terrible crash of the wreck, and the roaring and surging of the waters at this point for a time was fearful in the extreme, and, had it not been for the large shade trees at the end of the Akin House, it too would have been swept away; and then, in all probability, every building in the valley that overhung the stream at all would have been washed away. Most of the wreck was either checked up at the end of the Akin House, or in front of it, the length of the house, along the creek, being about 500 feet, and around which the scene of that night and the next morning beggared description. This house lost its fine elevated steps spanning the creek, and had its "water battery" and lower lattice-work seriously damaged. The flood-jam at the north end overtopped its roof, and the water was shoe-deep over the porch and upper parlor. The bridge at its lower angle was one of the first carried away. This struck the kitchen of the dwelling-house of Dr. G. W. LAWRENCE, which was occupied by Rev. Mr. RUTH, Episcopal minister of this place and swept it very rapidly down the stream. Next in its ravages it took away the two Rector Bridges, and the bridge to Gov. RECTOR'S bath-house, more or less damaging the latter. Here its ravages somewhat abated, and little damage was done until it reached STAATS & LEEREY'S bath-house and store-house, where it broke off a bridge, knocked out some posts and supports to both of the buildings, and piled them up against TERRY & HUFFMAN'S bath-house and WALSH'S St. Nicholas saloon, which are built against piers and supports of the porch and walk of the Hot Springs Hotel. TERRY'S bath-house is built upon stone piers rising out of the creek, and WALSH'S saloon upon posts. The bath-house suffered much the most from the flood, having five of its piers carried away, and the building somewhat twisted over, while the St. Nicholas saloon only lost two posts, and was but slightly damaged. The bridges below the Hot Springs House were carried away, and some lower floors of houses barely submerged.

Although the direct pecuniary loss incurred by the citizens of this place from this flood is not so great as might be supposed, yet it is a very serious loss to most of the parties, as it was their all, or nearly so. The greatest inconvenience, in fact, to all, is from being thrown out of house, home and business during the busy season. We understand that Father GARRATEY, the Catholic priest of this place, who was boarding and rooming at the Conley House, lost his library and wardrobe, and that the schoolmaster, SAMUEL NEWLIN, colored, met with like misfortune. One of the boarders at the California House lost a trunk containing $2,000, and found it again the next evening in the jam near the Akin House. It has been reported by parties living some five miles up the creek that this unprecedented rise was caused by the bursting of a water-spout or cloud along its banks in their vicinity, which story has gained credence among some. It is looked upon as remarkable that no lives were lost, and no person but Mrs. CONLEY hurt, which occurred as the house was being crushed by the drift. The entire disaster is attributable to the popular folly which prevails in this highly romantic and lovely valley of spanning the creek, or in building out over it. Had it not been for the obstructions thus placed in it, and over it, no damage would have been done."

NEW-ORLEANS.

Particulars of the Overflow in the Rear of the City—A Million Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

Our New-Orleans exchanges of Sunday and Monday morning last come to us freighted with details of the damage done by the crevasse in the new canal, by which the rear portion of the city was flooded on Saturday. For several days previous there had been heavy rains, latterly accompanied by stormy easterly winds, so that the draining canals had been brimming, and the lake had been unusually high. Saturday morning the navigation canals, owing to the lake water being blown city-ward were bank high in several places, and the general appearance of things indicated imminent danger of an inundation. At last the threatened calamity came. During the morning the levee of the New Canal at Broad-street gave way, and the breach, which was at first small, speedily widened into a crevasse, through which the flood poured upon the streets with irresistible force. Attempts were made to close the break, but every effort proved vain, and early in the afternoon the struggle was abandoned. The great area between the old and new canals, and bounded in the rear by the Metairie Ridge, was by dark completely inundated as far in as Bolivar-street. Heavy showers fell during the day, and the wind, steadily blowing from the east, came at times in a furious gale, and again in violent gusts. Hence the water kept steadily advancing toward the city and deepening in the rear.

DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT.

The *Commercial Bulletin*, of Monday morning, says:

"Since Saturday night the flood has invaded all that portion of the city comprised between the two canals, extending up as far as Villere-street, the upper part of which, reckoning from Canal-street, is impassable except to light water crafts. From 7 o'clock on Saturday night to the same hour yesterday morning, the water rose sixteen inches on Derbigny-street, and the inundated district presents a sad appearance. Distress everywhere manifested itself to the gaze of the thousands upon thousands who visited Claiborne-street, the centre of which is still above water, permitting the city cars to continue their travel. At noon, the water in the canals, which indicated an excess of from six to eight inches above the flood level of 1869, had receded two inches, and by night the old canal was lower by four inches. At the lake the water had also fallen below the level of the track, and although there was over a foot of water on the road between Milneburg and Gentilly road, the trains of the Pontchartrain Railroad were enabled to bring in the passengers by the *Morgan* steamer from Mobile without any accident.

Early yesterday morning Superintendent BADGER visited the scene of distress, and several skiffs, tendered by the courteous Capt. G. S. KOUNS, were immediately placed under the charge of Sergt. TAYLOR, who, with the suburban Police, have been working night and day in moving the destitute, many of whom were found sick, crippled and helpless, and had to be sent to the Charity Hospital for shelter. At the suggestion of Capt. BADGER, 500 or 600 loaves of bread were purchased by the Board of Police and distributed among the needy. The gaps in the canals were constantly attended to by the Department of Improvements, but we regret to say with not as much success as might have been expected. The imperfect manner in which the flow over the bank, or the upper side of the old canal at Claiborne-street, had been checked yesterday, caused a large quantity of water to be emptied in the overflowed district, and necessitated new labor in building a board and sand levee on both the north and south sides of the bridge. The break at the intersection of Orleans-street with Bayou St. John was promptly closed, and the city, on the lower side of the old canal, was comparatively free from water. At the hour we write the break in the new canal, near Hagan-avenue, is still about thirty feet wide, the water pouring in in torrents, and increasing the depth of the water between the two canals. The increase, however, is not great, only about two inches in twelve hours, owing to the receding waters of the lake, assisted by a high south-wester that prevailed during the greater portion of the day. Another break occurred last evening about 7 o'clock, in the embankment of the Marigny Canal, near the Gentilly road, and although the gap was only five feet wide, and the inhabitants of the neighborhood expressed their willingness to perform the necessary labor, there was no material at hand to do so.

The feelings, not only of the unfortunate residents of the flooded districts, but of the whole community, are bitter against the city authorities who have failed to prevent the recurrence of the disaster of 1869, and the actual and eventual loss to the property holders and residents cannot fall short of a million dollars injury to the buildings, the numerous kitchen gardens, the dairies, the roads and ditches that have been submerged by the destructive element. As to the injury done in the way of suffering and inconvenience to the people, the value of property and the prosperity of the city, it is indeed incalculable. At midnight we have the report from the Fifth Precinct Station that the water on the streets is at last receding, and there is a good prospect that in two or three days the condition of affairs will have so materially changed for the better, and that the cormorants who availed themselves of the misfortunes of other people by charging a dollar a head to convey them in skiffs a distance of half a block, shall have, like the water, vanished from the scene."

INCIDENTS.

The reporters of the *Times* gleaned the following incidents:

On Common-street the flood was visible in the overflowing gutters as far up as Rampart-street, but by a judicious selection of the dry places, and a short journey through the middle of the street, the writer succeeded in reaching the corner of Claiborne-street with dry feet. The quay formed there by the railroad track was crowded with bewildered women and children, police officers, bedraggled men and vehicles, while the narrow strip of earth was piled with household furniture of every variety, and bedding. Boats were constantly arriving with new victims from the overflow, and during a brief stay nearly a dozen families, many of them without as much as a change of clothing, came in. Placidly cruising over the troubled waters were men, boys and girls, and even women whose air of abandon and generous display of personal charms, was rather more suggestive of quiet desperation than any less worldly feeling. Many appeared undecided whether to laugh or cry, and compromised the matter by snickering at the mishaps of others, and remaining very silent in contemplation of their own adversity. A corpulent gentleman, whose forlorn attempt to propel himself to a neighboring house on a great unwieldy log culminated in an artistic dive, created great merriment. An adventurous Cushite made a short voyage in a bath-tub, but his efforts at navigation were somewhat frustrated by an immense sugar-cured ham, which, clutched in his right hand, not only prevented an active use of the pole, but eventually capsized the boat. The entire street was thronged with boats which were constantly jostleing. Every fence, house, and even the tops of the taller bushes were completely covered with bugs of all descriptions, and several fences were almost black with crickets. The passage near them created the wildest consternation among these insect castaways, but all huddled closer together, and appeared to cling to the last vestige of earth with the tenacity of life itself. In one spot were massed perhaps a hundred black spiders of immense size, a large number of which carried their young in small snowy bags. A broad strip of scum which had gathered just opposite the Marine Hospital, was fairly alive with them, and over the whole face of the country millions of grasshoppers, beetles, caterpillars and smaller insects abounded.

The removal of the sick commenced about 12 o'clock Saturday night, and continued until perhaps 12 o'clock yesterday. A large number were brought to the Marine Hospital, and others taken to the residences of their friends in more central localities. One lady we heard of was taken from her bed after having lain there until the water rose to a depth of two feet on the floor. Though the grounds surrounding it are submerged, the Marine Hospital, being built on brick pillars, is still free from water. The small huts in rear of this are chiefly occupied by colored people, and all are rendered uninhabitable. On the voyage out, the writer's attention was attracted by two horses standing close together and apparently motionless. Drawing nearer, the skiff glided over a float, to which they were anchored. In this vicinity three children had taken refuge on a rickety shed, and sat patiently waiting to be picked up by the Police-boat. A strong current here gave evidence of a near approach to the break, and five minutes' vigorous pulling brought the boat into Hagan-avenue. So fierce was the tide that with great difficulty the *Times* craft stemmed it, but, taking advantage of the eddies, she was at length brought up to the Hagan crevasse.

The break at Hagan-avenue, at about 1 o'clock yesterday, was eighty-five feet wide, with a depth of between eight and nine feet. City Surveyor BELL, who had succeeded in getting the necessary materials at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, remained at the scene with thirty men all night. They were successful in spanning the crevasse with a bridge of piling, which was rapidly being filled with sand-bags. More than half the work of closing the opening had been completed, but the water still rushed through the centre with great force. The New Canal at that time was about a foot higher than the water in the other side, and a wind from the south, though it did not increase its volume, kept the stream stationary. The men were almost completely exhausted, and Mr. BELL anxiously awaited the arrival of fresh laborers. Two parties started out in carts by way of Common-street, but both were compelled to return. From the dredging-machine lying opposite the break, where our reporter landed, he had a fair opportunity of seeing the extent of the overflow. From Claiborne-street, between the two canals, as far as the eye could reach was one vast lake covering an area of at least six square miles. The shell road was quite dry, and the writer learned that it is not yet under water this side of the Half-way House.

The disaster is attributed to the injudicious excavations made in the new levee at Hagan-avenue. Our reporter is informed that some days ago large quantities of earth were carted away for sale from that spot, and that in consequence the levee was so weakened as to be unable to withstand the pressure of the water. The avenue yesterday more resembled a bayou bankfull than any inundation we have seen. Many of the sufferers, and in fact a large majority, are in the humbler walks of life. They barely manage to make the ends meet under the most auspicious circumstances, but in the present dire extremity how they will get along heaven only knows.

Returning, the reporter passed through many of the streets running parallel to the river, between Hagan-avenue and Claiborne-street, and everywhere found frightened women and children seeking the highest places attainable. Many of them had constructed rafts of the floating bridges, and seated themselves on chairs in front of their dwellings. Those fortunate enough to live in two-story houses crowded the upper floors, and not a few cottagers sought a refuge on the roof. Police-boats, nearly all of which carried from fifty to one hundred loaves of bread, plied to and fro among the sufferers, distributing food. Early in the morning officers were dispatched to the different bakeries, with directions to purchase all the bread that could be spared. The majority of the bakers had only sufficient to supply their customers, and all the workmen were absent, but by a careful collection perhaps a thousand loaves were secured, and by 3 o'clock they were all distributed. Perhaps twenty boats in all were engaged in this benevolent service, and many families were not only prevented from famishing, but removed by them to places of refuge.

LATEST.—Upon all the streets leading to the lake up to 8 o'clock last evening the rise of waters appeared to have reached their maximum. At 12 P. M., however, they had not receded. Upon Canal-street the water covered the street and banquette up to Franklin-street, the gutters being swollen beyond Rampart. Upon Common-street boats were still running up and discharging passengers in front of St. Joseph's Church, the water washing up to Basin-street, which appeared to be the limits reached between the new and old basins. But few people were to be seen about the shores of the invading sea, and fugitives ceased to arrive, thus exhibiting a confidence in the danger being over. A farewell stroll along the shore exhibited only a desolate, dreary sight, and so the day closed on the great flood.

THE ILLINOIS TORNADO.

A Current of Fire-Charged Air Sweeps Over Mason County—Singular Effects of the Phenomenon.

A correspondent of the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal*, who visited Mason County on Saturday, furnishes the subjoined particulars of the strange effects of the tornado which swept over that region on the day previous:

The strange spectacle was witnessed by hundreds of the residents of Mason City and vicinity, and carried consternation to many strong, brave hearts, and almost frightened out of their wits and lives many timid men, women, and children.

This fearful and wonderful exhibition of the elements took place on Friday morning last. The facts, as we have collected them from eye witnesses of the startling phenomenon, and from those who have since passed along the entire track of the tornado and observed with careful attention its most singular and destructive work, are as follows: The first trace of the tornado is found some six miles west of Mason City. On Friday morning, while the air was intensely hot, and to the west and south-west of Mason City, eight clouds were visible, and to the north-west a rain cloud could be seen about six miles away, a dark, inky-hued, fearful-looking cloud or column was seen by the citizens of Mason City gathering at and near the earth's surface, about six miles distant, on a wide, extended prairie.

Gradually the terrible looking cloud column increased in breadth and in height, and seemed to be moving slowly and directly toward Mason City. Soon from this great, black, smoky-looking column, the base of which rested on the earth, shot up three distinct and well-defined, narrow and spire-like columns, which continued to ascend rapidly until they reached and seemed to attach themselves firmly to a passing cloud above. The frightful spectacle continued to move eastward, slowly but constantly, for some fifteen minutes, then changed its course slightly to the south-eastward, greatly to the relief of the people of Mason City, who were expecting to see their beautiful town torn to pieces by the angry elements. For some fifteen minutes longer the dreadful apparition moved slowly on, changing its shape considerably as it progressed. In its onward course the two outer spirelike columns disappeared, leaving the inner column resting upon the great base cloud below, and still attaching itself to the cloud above. Suddenly the awful apparition disappeared, as if it had been but a vision or dream, and not a fearful reality. While the black column was moving, a cold current of air was most sensibly felt from its track; an odor much like that of burning sulphur was inhaled by several persons. A gentleman who had been a soldier, and very often in battle, stood but a hundred yards from the tornado when it passed. He says that small blazes or flashes of electricity were constantly visible in the columns from the earth to the clouds above, and that rapid popping, cracking reports were heard, reminding him most forcibly of—say 1,000 infantry in battle, loading and firing their muskets as fast as possible.

As fearful as was the appearance of this dark, black, smoky column or columns, resting upon the earth and reaching to and taking fast hold on the clouds of heaven, more marvelous, if possible, was its destructive work along its track upon the earth. In its pathway, which is near three miles in length, and varying in width from twenty to eighty feet, not a blade of grass, not a stalk of corn (or wheat, not a shrub—no, not a particle of vegetation, was left alive. Had the fires descended from heaven and fallen in the pathway of this tornado, as it did on Sodom, the destruction of every living thing of the vegetable kingdom could not have been more complete. For some distance in its path the earth was literally plowed up for six inches in depth. In passing over unbroken prairie, at Mason City, and a mile away, inconceivably rapid must have been the rotary motion of the wind of the tornado that the earth was gathered up from about the deep roots of the prairie grass, and the grass with its bare roots, as clean as if they had been washed, was lifted from the earth and left strewn in the pathway of the storm. Where the course of the tornado led through a wheat field, every stalk of wheat standing in its path was torn down and twisted in every conceivable shape; and where an osage orange hedge laid across its path the hedge bushes were twisted into shreds; but the strangest and most wonderful of all the strange phenomena connected with this tornado is, that the column of whirling air must have been intensely hot, as every leaf, every blade of grass, stalk of corn or wheat—every green thing in its path—was literally and totally scorched to death and dried to a crisp. The prairie grass along the storm's track, which was luxuriantly green before the tornado passed, was left as brown and dead as it is found upon the prairies in midwinter. The leaves of the hedge where the devastating tornado passed across it in its way, crumble as do the dead dry leaves of the forest after the blasting frost has done its work. The young corn which stood in its way is as dead and black as if a withering, scorching fire had passed through it.

Another astounding feature of this tornado was, that while its rotary motion must have been of inconceivably great velocity, its progressive motion was the slow pace of not above the rate of six miles an hour.

The outlines of its pathway were so well defined, that five feet from the outer line of total destruction of vegetation of every kind, not a vestige of its effects could be seen. In fact, the outlines of its path of destruction were almost as clearly defined as that of a reaper's or mower's swath through the meadow or wheat field, and its work more complete. Fortunately no house stood in its line of march. It passed between a farm-house and barn, but escaped both, and its onward movement was at so slow a pace that man or beast, if in its way, could easily escape. The progressive movement of tornadoes is usually at the rate of from thirty to sixty miles an hour; this one moving but six miles an hour is most singular. The paths of tornadoes are usually a quarter or a half mile in width; this was but twenty to eighty feet. Here is another unusual feature.

We have in our office now twigs from the hedge where the tornado passed, and tufts of grass taken from its path. They and every living green particle of vegetation in its course withered away from the effects of the tornado, as quickly and completely as did the barren fig-tree when the Master's curse descended upon it. Was this withering of vegetation the result of heat? If so, how was that intense heat generated? Was it produced by the friction of the rapidly-moving air, or was it an electric effect? Or, as is suggested by one gentleman with whom we have conversed in reference to the matter, might it not have been the effect of intense cold instead of heat?

Bills Signed by the Governor.

The following bills have been signed by the Governor and have been placed on file in the office of the Secretary of State:

CHAPTER 927.—To fix the compensation of Assessors in the town of West Farms, in Westchester County.

928. In relation to laying out, opening and constructing a public highway in the town of Hempstead, Queens County.

929. To authorize the widening and straightening of the public highway or street laid down and designated on the map of Woodsburg, made by STEPHEN MOSHER, June, 1870, and filed in the office of the Clerk of Queens County by SAMUEL WOOD.

930. To authorize a tax of one-third mill per dollar of valuation of the year 1871 for construction of new work upon and extraordinary repairs of the canals of this State.

931. To amend an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Bond Deposit Company of the City of New-York," passed April 20, 1866.

932. To provide for a plan for filling in the lowlands adjoining Fourth-avenue in the Tenth, Twenty-second and Eighth Wards in the City of Brooklyn.

933. To provide for ascertaining and paying the amount of certain claims growing out of the execution of orders of the late Metropolitan Board of Health and of the present Board of Health of the City of Brooklyn.

934. In reference to apprentices and employers.

935. To amend an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the United States Inebriate Asylum for the Reformation of the Poor and Destitute Inebriate," passed April 5, 1854, and the act amending the same, passed April 23, 1855, and the act amending the same, passed March 27, 1857, and to amend the several acts in relation to the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, and to change the number of its trustees and the mode of their appointment and directing the management of said asylum.

936. To allow further costs in suits brought by working women.

937. To provide for the construction of a swing-bridge over the Buffalo River, in the city of Buffalo.

938. To authorize the Malden Turnpike Company to construct tramways on their turnpike road, to fix the rates of tolls thereon and to change the location of their toll-gate.

939. To appropriate money to repair the road injured by the Genesee Valley Canal, in the town of Olean, County of Cattaraugus.

940. To incorporate the Brooklyn Steam Transit Company.

941. For the relief of GEORGE SAUNDERS.

942. For the relief of HENRY D. DENISON.

943. To prevent the flooding of canals by reason of the construction of the State dam across the Tonawanda Creek at the village of Tonawanda.

Peaches and Grain in New-Jersey.

From the Trenton Gazette, June 9.

We yesterday held a conversation with a gentleman who has traveled over a large portion of Mercer County during the past two weeks, and he informs us that the prospects of a large peach crop were never better. Grain also looks well. Of apples there will be a short crop; not sufficient attention is paid to trees, and that more apples are not gathered every season is due to the neglect of farmers. The dry weather will greatly interfere with the grass crop, still, from present appearances, a fair yield is predicted, except in unfavorable localities.

Return of Old Oregon Settlers to Maine.

From the Portland Oregonian, May 27.

Rev. ELKANAH WALKER and wife, who were married on the 5th of March, 1838, and started two days afterward across the Plains for Oregon, arrived from their home in Washington County last evening, to start by the steamer of today for a visit to their old home "way down in Maine," near Portland. Since they left the State of Maine, thirty-three years ago, they have reared a family of children, their first born being the first boy born of white parents in Oregon. Their children are now all grown up; the old folks are far on the closing stages of their life journey, and now they are about, for the first time in a third of a century, to leave their western home and revisit the scenes of their boyhood and girlhood. They have several brothers and sisters still living in Maine; but whom else will they find to recognize of all the troops of boys and girls with whom they were play-fellows in the "long ago?" They expect to be absent three or four months at least, and possibly till October. The good wishes of all their friends here will go with them.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Goldsboro, N. C., promises to commence shipping peaches the last of next week.

There are 70,634 natives of Ireland in Connecticut, four of whom are returned as colored.

Of the 423,815 citizens of Connecticut born in this country, 29,574 are natives of the State of New-York.

Judge REED, of the Massachusetts Superior Court, is compelled to resign by the inadequacy of the salary of his office.

The Wisconsin State Temperance Convention was a failure. There were only ten persons present, and they voted it inexpedient to nominate a State ticket.

A Brooklyn milk-cart improves on the usual legends of the carmen by bearing on its front, in large letters: "I never tell." Water suggestion!

Hon. LINN BARTHOLOMEW, of Pennsylvania, has declined to accept the Chairmanship of the Republican State Central Committee, by reason of pressing professional engagements.

An aeronaut attached to a circus, who went up in a balloon in Chicago, on Tuesday, came down in a hurry half a mile out in the lake, and was very wet when picked up.

How many months is it since the Democratic members of the Legislature of Indiana unanimously declared the Fifteenth Amendment to be null and void?

Judge THOMAS S. HARGEST, of Winchester, Va., has just written a long letter, which the Baltimore *American* publishes, in favor of the annexation of San Domingo.

A woman has been lecturing in a Minnesota village on "Corsets, Tobacco and Whisky," with such effect that every man in the town has left off wearing corsets, and most of the women have quit chewing tobacco and drinking whisky.

A pleasant sort of a lover in Posey County, Indiana, attempted to kill a young lady who had rejected him by pouring nitric acid into her ear while she slept, having effected an entrance into her chamber at dead of night by removing a portion of the flooring.

A Norwich man is very angry with his wife. He bought an India-rubber air bed. She didn't believe it was healthy to sleep on a mattress that was not ventilated, and so, during his absence, punched about fifty holes in it. That husband has lost his faith in woman's ingenuity.

A North Carolina paper tells a thrilling story of an attack on a fishing-party by a bald eagle. The bird, it says, flew in great rage at one of the party, burying its talons in his arm. The party, after a short contest, broke his wing with their fishing-poles and captured him.

Boston has endured some cruel blows in its day and survived them all, but despair will rend it when it reads in a Washington journal this: "Boston seems to be wasting by driblets, leaking at the bung of her incapacity, while only refilled through the spigot of her self-importance."

Columbus, Ohio, has a decided sensation. The elements are: The theft of a large amount of jewelry from a banker's house by the lover of a servant girl in the family, his flight to Pittsburg, Penn., his arrest, confession and return, the recovery of the jewelry, his release for some mysterious reason, (and this is the point of the sensation,) and the payment of $500 reward to the detectives.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury* denounces the act of its party State Convention in pretending to yield opposition to negro suffrage, saying that the superfluous and mendacious resolution adopted will not only disgust and drive off many Democrats, but prevent thousands of honest and independent Conservatives from voting with a party that has forged a lie to win an election.

Ballston also claims whatever glory there may be in a "cyclone." It was on Sunday last, when, as we read in the *Journal*, it was seen in a swamp about two miles west of the village, presenting precisely the appearance of an immense water-spout. In its passage over the swamp and across the fields it uprooted trees, tore down fences, and destroyed everything in its path.

A woman on the track waving her apron violently in the air. The engineer sees her just as he is about rounding a curve. The train is stopped in its swift rush toward destruction, and the rescued passengers learn that a huge mass of rock has fallen upon the track just in front of them. This is the brief story. The woman's name (all we know of it) is Mrs. FRANK, the time Thursday, June 1, and the locality, the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, in Armstrong County.

This story comes from Sharp Mountain, in Pennsylvania: Two young girls a few days ago left a smaller one, about four years old, alone under a tree for a short time, and on returning to the spot found the little one standing still and speechless—neither replying to their questions nor wishing to leave the spot. They finally carried her home against her will, where every question was asked and effort made to make her speak, but in vain, until they inquired if she had seen a snake, when she immediately went into convulsions, with which she has been afflicted at intervals ever since.

PATRICK DUFFY was sentenced, in St. Louis, on Monday, to be hanged for the murder of FREDERICK OSTERMEYER. Previously he said, in reply to the question of the Judge: "I am not guilty; I did not strike that blow, was not the man that killed him. I was of course no good friend of OSTERMEYER'S. He owed me $600. My niece was driven out of the house by him on a stormy night. He was the cause of her death, she having become abandoned through his means, and poisoned herself. If I had committed the crime, he deserved it for what he had done.' Judge PRIMM then pronounced the sentence, and DUFFY nodded his head and said: "That's all right; I'll face it like a man, if I have got to."

The eighteen acknowledged candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Maine, to whom the contest has been "narrowed down," are: Charles P. Kimball, William L. Putnam, Samuel J. Anderson, of Portland; Henry K. Bradbury, of Hollis; Caleb R. Ayer, of Cornish; Joseph Titcomb, of Kennebunk; Alonzo Gracelon, of Lewiston; J. W. Bradbury, Artemus Libbey, of Augusta; E. W. Farley, of New-Castle; Arno Wiswell, of Ellsworth; J. C. Talbot and George Walker, Machias; George B. Burns, of Calais; J. C. Madigan, of Houlton; Gorham L. Boynton, W. H. McCrillis and George W. Ladd, of Bangor.

A California paper gives an account of a wonderful cave near Calaveras, wherein, as it alleges, columns and pilasters, ornamented at their capitals with volutes and modillions, at irregular intervals enlist the visitor's attention: while fine representations of tapestry, cornice and fresco-work are engraved and plainly visible on its wall. Every form of stalactites imaginable droopingly hang suspened, presenting all the variegated colors of the rainbow, and brilliantly sparkle from the pale light of a candle like a thousand diamonds, while a like proportion of stalagmite underneath, with their sugar-coated surfaces, are constantly presented to view. Here and there, it is added, are carelessly piled bruised and broken fragments of those appropriate emblems of Infinite Wisdom that have succumbed to the normal destructive qualities of man.

Hon. EDWARD I. GOLLADAY delivered a feeling and eloquent address at the decoration of the Confederate graves on the battle-field of Franklin, Tenn., Sunday, May 28, closing with the words: "May the hour come when the mourners all over the nation may bind up their stricken hearts in one common love! May we, remembering the illustrious LEE, foremost of all the war, and greatest of all the great, imitate his virtue, and know that when he furled his banner, he left not on record, to the day of his death, a word or sentiment at which his quondam enemies dared utter complaint. Remembering him and practicing his wisdom and example, let us decorate our dead. Bring flowers."

There are two men in Northampton, Mass., who ought to feel cheaper than if they had been parties to an election bet. One of them is the grandfather of a young lady and the other is her father, and a few days ago the former told her that if she would lead the best cow he had from his house to that of her father, about half a mile distant, he would give her the cow. Her father promised to throw in a gold watch. The daughter accepted the foolish banter, and was accordingly seen, as the local paper says, "in her usual elegant attire," leading the cow through the streets. Whether the feat, as it is called, had a tendency to add to that maidenly reserve in her which is so eminently characteristic of the young ladies of the present day, we are not advised.

The Boston *Traveller* is disposed to dispute the assertion that there is much more crime in the city than in the country, and that more of the country-bred children turn out well in life than of those reared in the city. It asserts that there are in the rural districts more of cold-blooded murders, more of daring robberies, than in the cities, and the perpetrators are almost always country-born, regard being had, of course, to the difference in population. It also asserts that there is a larger proportion of young men growing up with the purpose of getting a living without work, having no regular occupation, than there are in the city, and a larger proportion of girls in training for immoral lives; statements, which, we apprehend, will not be received without dispute.

It seems that the account of a terrible tragedy at Umpqua—embracing the alleged ravishing of a child and the lynching of the perpetrator—published several weeks since in telegrams from San Francisco, was untrue, in so much as relates to the fate of the accused man. It was stated that a mob, instead of hanging him, placed him in a canoe and sent him, in charge of an officer, out upon the river, and that as after a time the boat came back without the prisoner, it was inferred that he had been shot and thrown overboard. The man, who has since arrived in San Francisco, was half-killed by the child's father, who unmercifully beat him, and he was then tried by the mob and sentenced to be taken across the river and severely whipped. He was taken out in a boat, after he and the "court" had taken drinks together, and was put ashore and suffered to make his way off. It is due to the man to add that he denies there was foundation for the charges made against him.

A pamphlet has been published by the Department of State giving some information in regard to the new medical remedy, Cundurango, a tree which is found chiefly in the south of Ecuador. How its peculiar virtues were discovered our Minister, E. RAMSEY WING, thus states: "The ignorant wife of an Indian laborer, who had for some time suffered from an internal cancer, concluded finally to administer eternal relief to him by the simple process of mixing poison in his food. The woman, it would seem, wished really to save her husband from his agony, feeling that his cure was impossible, and determined to administer a decoction of the leaves of the cundurango, which are said to be an active poison. Not finding the leaves at hand, she administered a decoction of the wood itself. To her surprise the man at once began to rally, and as her first attempt had failed she continued to dose him with the lotion from day to day in increasing quantities. As a result the man entirely recovered, and the matter becoming public, further tests have established the powers of the wood as a remedial agency."

A gentleman who has recently made a trip on a Florida steamer up the usually placid waters of the Ocklawaha, tells the story of a scene which, he says, made his hair stand on end. This it is in brief: Suddenly the steamer encountered a sea of alligators, floundering and splashing water in every direction. Before the speed of the little steamer could be checked, they found themselves in the midst of these terrible monsters. The passengers endeavored to drive them away by shooting, and the hands on board beat them with handspikes, yet they seemed more determined to obstruct the passage of the boat. Already three colored men had been devoured by these terrible monsters and others wounded. Several planks were torn from the hull, and the steamer was with difficulty kept from sinking. Just at this period relief came. A huge serpent appeared making his way from the lakes—the same, it is supposed, that was seen at "Devil's Elbow" last Fall. The alligators soon disappeared, following the sea-devil, or whatever you may call him, and such fighting never was witnessed. At a point below, where the river suddenly narrows, it soon became blocked with dead alligators and the water was red with blood.

AMONG THE PATAGONIANS.

A Singular Story of Shipwreck and Massacre—Adventures of a San Francisco Youth.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, May 31.

Three or four days ago, the schooner *Hutchinson* arrived at this port, having on board JOSEPH LORRITZ, a young man who was reared in this city. Some time since an account of the loss of the British brig *Propontis* was published. The steamer *Princess Louisa* sailed from Scotland last March for a South American port, and at one of them LORRITZ was engaged. The Captain, hearing of the loss of the *Propontis*, went to Punta Arenas, and there obtained arms, with which they started forth to avenge the murder of the officers and crew of the *Propontis*.

The *Princess Louisa* set sail, and when off Port Gallant, a cove in the Straits of Magellan, latitude 53° 41′, longitude 72°, saw two canoes and one European-built boat filled with natives, pulling from the shore toward them. The Captain had no doubt that these were the very same savages who had fallen in with the *Propontis*, and immediately prepared to receive them. On the canoes approaching the vessel, he ran one of them down, sinking it and drowning all hands. The boat avoided the bows of the steamer and ran alongside; but in attempting to board, the natives were one and all killed. In the meantime the remaining canoe made its escape and returned to shore. The *Princess Louisa* sailed on, but that night ran ashore and became a wreck.

The crew found no difficulty in getting to land, and busied themselves all night in removing provisions and other stores from the ship to a tent which they had erected on the beach. Just before dawn, while the seamen were coming up loaded from the edge of the water, preceded by a lantern, which the foremost man carried in his hand, they were suddenly set upon by a horde of savages, armed with spears, bows and arrows, rough hatchets, and stones. A desperate fight ensued. The sailors defended themselves with desperation, but, of course, without avail; two of them were killed on the spot, and the rest were overpowered.

LORRITZ ran for his life, but as he was burdened with heavy sea-boots and soaked clothing, he stood very little chance with the savages. He was caught, tied, and laid on the ground. His companions were served in the same way. For three weeks they all remained in captivity, allowed to wander about with their captors during the day, tied at night, and fed on what LORRITZ called "blubber." At the end of these three weeks LORRITZ one night contrived to shuffle off his bonds. He crept down to the beach, got into one of the boats lying there, and put off into the channel, where next morning he was fortunate enough to fall in with the schooner *Hutchinson*, on board of which he came to this city three or four days ago. The fate of his companions, who he says were all Scotchmen, is unknown to him, and he is unable to tell more than the Christian name of the captain and crew. LORRITZ is about sixteen years of age, and appears to be straightforward. He is now living with his mother on Valencia and Sixteenth-streets.

Berries and Peaches from Delaware.

From the Wilmington Commercial, June 8.

The shipment of strawberries over the Delaware Railroad has about ceased, the season having been brought to a premature close by the drouth. Other berries are, however, beginning to be shipped in small quantities, inconsiderable shipments of whortleberries and raspberries having been made from stations down the Peninsula.

There has been some talk, of late, to the effect that the yield of peaches would be much less than was at first expected, owing to the rapid falling off of the fruit. Careful inquiry among well-informed people, however, convinces us that the falling off has been no more than was desirable to secure the proper perfecting of those left on the trees. The prospect still is that the crop will be immense.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Recent Murders on the Texas Frontier—The Massacre Near Fort Griffin—Action of Gen. Sherman.

From the Sherman (Grayson County, Texas) Patriot, May 27.

Gen. SHERMAN'S visit to the frontier of Texas is likely to result in great good to our Western borders. Great pains have been taken by the settlers along the route to post him in regard to the Indian frontier outrages. At Jacksboro the people held a large meeting and appointed a committee of fifteen to wait upon him, and to lay the matter before him. The Committee, in the memorial that they present to Gen. SHERMAN, enumerate no less than 125 who have been butchered by the Indians in Jack County alone; and when we take into consideration the smallness of the population, (never more than 600,) the per cent. is fearful.

Outrages are being perpetrated even now while he is en route. A band of Indians were discovered a few days since in Spanish Fort Bend, in Montague County, with some sixty head of stolen horses. The alarm was given, and the settlers assembled and gave pursuit. They overtook the Indians and gave battle, which resulted in killing five of the Indians and recapturing the horses. Mr. T. S. HOLLEN, living in the south-west corner of Cooke County, lost some sixty head of horses a few days since. And from every part of the frontier we hear of Indian depredations.

Since writing the above, Mr. GEO. SPURR, one of the drivers on the El Paso mail line has informed us of a most horrible butchery that has just occurred nineteen miles west of Jacksboro. Capt. WARREN and eleven others having in charge a train loaded for Fort Griffin, was attacked by about 100 Indians. The party tried to corral the train, but the attack was too sudden for them to do so. The white men fought with desperation, seven of them were killed and one was chained to the ground and burned. Five of the party escaped in a most miraculous manner. When the Indians became satisfied that they had captured the train, they dismounted from their horses, and leaving them in charge of a guard, advanced in a body, on foot, for the train, whereupon the five survivors broke for the woods, distant about a mile, and escaped. Had the Indians remained on horseback, all would have been slain. One of the men was shot by one of the savages in the foot, and will lose his foot; he is in the hospital at Jacksboro. A number of the Indians were killed, but the survivors could not tell how many. Mr. SPURR saw and conversed with two of the survivors; also with the El Paso driver who went along there the next day. The driver said it was the most horrible sight he ever witnessed. After the Indians had scalped the white men, they cut their heads off with their axes, and cut them to pieces in a most revolting manner. The men had just been paid off, and all had plenty of money.

Gen. SHERMAN got to Fort Richardson (Jacksboro) the day before the massacre. He ordered MCKINSEY (in command at the fort) to follow the Indians with his command, to take a month's rations, and to pay no attention to reservations, but follow them anywhere, and kill them wherever he caught them. It was supposed they were reserve Indians. Gen. SHERMAN left the next day with eight or ten ambulances loaded with soldiers for Fort Sill. Thus far he had only traveled with two ambulances and four or five soldiers; which shows he begins to appreciate the danger. This massacre was a most heart-rending affair, but it may have, and possibly will have a tendency to save hundreds and thousands of our people's lives; happening as it did when the Commanding General was very near on the ground. May Heaven grant that such a result may follow.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 4.

It is fortunate for Texas that Gen. SHERMAN was near at hand on the occasion of the latest Indian murders reported from Jacksboro. He ordered the band of savages driven to Fort Sill, and should they belong to that reservation, the trade with them is to be broken up. We gather from the Weatherford *Times*, of May 6, that in Presidio County alone there have been this year thirty-three people killed or wounded, three carried off and about $8,000 worth of stock stolen by Apache Indians. In another thinly-settled south-west frontier county, Mercal, some eight or ten persons have been killed or captured, and several hundred head of stock stolen by Indians this Spring. In Parker and its neighboring counties, twelve persons have been killed, and at least $20,000 worth of stock stolen by the Reservation Indians during the same time. Add to these the women and children captured; and be it also understood that among the murdered were tender infants and palsied age.

Americans Abroad.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the offices of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., at the London office, for the week ending May 27, 1871: *New-York*—Wm. D. Sloane, Mrs. John Linn, Edward Linn, Clarence Linn, C. A. Longstreet and wife, Charles H. Langdon, Joseph Walker and wife, Elisha R. Walker, Miss Adelaide Henry, G. A. Fellows, Col. George E. Church, John F. Plummer, J. B. Baker, Edmund C. Preiss, H. A. Jackson, Miss L. Peake, Joseph H. Mahan, John N. Mahan, Mme. Camilla Urso, Wm. J. Westcot, A. C. Baldwin, R. J. Douglas, Charles Lamson, Edw. Wright, Wm. H. Paine, Louis Seligand wife, A. C. Lewis, Frank Vail, George S. Bourne, Mrs. E. Peet, Miss Peet, C. J. Peet, W. J. Brigham, Joseph H. Brown, Henry E. Smith, W. J. Weeks, N. P. Stockwell and wife, George S. Budd, Marshall M. Harris, Walter Phelps and wife, Rev. Fosty Ely, John A. Rutherford, M. E. Butler, Wm. Barclay Parsons, SchuylerL. Parsons, Albert V. Nolen, Col. T. O. Gourand, Geo. D. Nichols, John Connah and wife, Miss R. P. Parrott, Charles N. Doham, Mrs. Richard Busteed and family, Richard Busteed, Jr., Geo. B. M. Farland, Charles J. Rilliet, L. S. Duncan and family, Eugene Delano, Wm. Bradford, Eugene Perry, Mrs. C. A. Cornwall and daughter, J. Curtis and wife, Mrs. Laura C. Bullard, Francis S. Freeman, Mrs. Henry W. Smith, Philip Weaver and family, Miss Clara Hosford, Mrs. Judge Ruggles, Mrs. L. Pike.

Boston—W. E. Skillings, Henry D. Williams, Joseph C. Jones, Mrs. E. T. Eldridge, Miss Welch, H. Hilton, F. A. Walker, Mrs. H. K. Horton, Thos. P. Rich and wife, Miss Susan D. Rogers, David Buck and family, Chas. W. Wilder and wife, Miss Clara D. Wilder, Miss Clara E. Barrett, Saml. W. Luce, Rev. Geo. Putnam, C. A. Hulbert, G. N. Dana and wife, G. Rogers, Rev. Geo. S. Hoskins, Rev. J. A. Healy, Mrs. Libbey and daughter, D. F. Barker, Mrs. S. T. Bacon, Miss S. Hooker, Alex. Mosely, wife and two daughters, Waldo O. Ross, James Reed.

El Paso—D. W. Jamme, M. D.

Cambridge, Mass.—M. A. Wood.

Philadelphia—K. William, J. H. Castle, Thos. W. Evans, Mrs. E. F. Smith and daughter, H. R. Linderman, Mrs. Chas. F. Lex and son.

Chicago—Chas. J. Jones, Chas. Webb, Geo. W. Sharp, Robert Read, H. G. Shumway, Pierson D. Smith and ladies, S. R. Haven and family.

Louisville—Dr. R. O. Cowling.

Puerto Plata—Wm. Bell.

Buffalo—H. Schoellkepf, S. V. R. Watson, Mrs. Watson, Misses Watson.

Cleveland—E. Rogers.

Newark—Gov. Marcus.

Brooklyn—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Houlton, Mrs. and Miss E. B. Dorrance.

Providence—John B. Anthony, Benj. F. Thurston, Wm. L. Beckworth.

Baltimore—Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Baker, Miss Mary H. Baker, Masters Frank and H. Lee Baker, Charles Carroll, Wm. Wilson, Jr., W. H. Cunningham, Jos. G. Loave.

Albany—H. C. Littlefield, Miss Littlefield.

Alexandria—Miss G. H. Butler, Miss Blanche Grey.

Torquay—A. C. Downing and wife.

Portland—Samuel Hanson and Mrs. Hanson, Dr. S. Fitch.

Hartford—Wm. Hammersley and wife.

San Francisco—Dr. L. A. Birdsall, Mrs. K. Birdsall, Miss Nina Birdsall, Wm. Cooke.

Lowell—A. W. Buttrick, M. D.

Jersey City—Chas. E. Gregory.

New-Haven—R. A. Rice.

New-Orleans—J. Bowling and wife, W. Bowling, D. H. Holmes.

Washington—H. M. Hutchinson and wife, Z. Moses, Charles A. Page, C. Cowlam and wife.

United States Navy—H. Whiting, Commander W. D. Whiting, D. Delahantz, J. M. McElmall, J. R. Carmady, C. T. Hutchins, Chas. Harkins.

Pittsburg—K. Ilead, James Laughlin, Jr., Mrs. Irwin Laughlin, Miss Laughlin, Miss Bissell.

Detroit—J. M. Smith, H. A. Newland.

Japan—Aqura Aymouski.

Cincinnati—Mrs. George Carlisle, Misses Carlisle, F. J. Emery.

St. Louis—M. Dwight Collier, L. M. Kennett, Geo. P. Whitelaw, G. W. Fishback and family, Geo. H. Gill, J. Betts.

Jackson, Mich.—F. D. Bennett.

Kentucky—A. M. Merton.

Michigan—Chas. T. Gotband.

New-Lebanon, N. Y.—T. Bates, George H. Tilden.

Paris—Henry Bawn, J. Woodman, E. May, M. McFarlane, Col. John C. Stanley.

The following are the list of arrivals at their Paris house for the week ending May 16: Henry Stetson, James A. Bain, Paul Forbes, Mrs. Canning, R. Russel Young, George Willes, James Shindler and family, George L. Whittaker, W. S. Gurnee, W. S. Gurnee, Jr., Augustus C. Gurnee, New-York; S. Wilkins Cragg, Miss Lemmon, Baltimore; Frank P. B. Riggs, P. Riggs, Washington; Percy Smith, Mrs. P. Smith, P. Smith, Jr., Chicago; Mrs. S. W. Pratson, Miss Annie Watson, Mr. Thomas Cary, Buffalo; Joseph Ray, Cincinnati; Mrs. Julia Dunn, Mrs. Octavia Glover, Frank M. Fixley, San Francisco; Charles T. Moulton, Mr. Keene, Mr. Banderelle, W. H. Roberts, London; Mrs. George W. Chisley, San Francisco; Miss E. J. Gardner, Alfred Johnson, Paris; E. Corani, Milan; N. W. Lecaille, Dover; Henri Haegm, Zurich; Charles Casburn, Paris; W. H. Huntington, Cincinnati; J. H. Flanner, Antoine Chantal Creil, Mr. and Mme. G. Lemercier, New-York; J. M. Durand and family, Chicago; W. P. Fetridge, Paris; Misses Fetridge, H. M. Huston and wife, San Francisco; E. V. N. Hitchcock, Ed. King, Boston; Sutherland Leeds, New-York; Miss Carrol, Paris; Mrs. J. E. Hodge, Mrs. E. W. Fixon, A. L. Southworth, New-York.

Further Reports of the Condition of the Southern Crops.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, June 3.

We referred briefly yesterday to the crop prospects in north-east Alabama as we saw them two weeks ago. Since then we have overlooked a large mail with a view to ascertaining the opinions of the Press concerning the outlook for the planters in other parts of the State, and communicating them to the public; but the record was everywhere so nearly the same, and told such woeful tales of failure, disaster and threatened ruin that we concluded to epitomize the whole in one grand summary of—rains—grass—and almost unprecedentedly sorry prospects for the cotton crop. So much for Alabama.

In North Carolina the falling off in cotton planting reaches fifteen per cent. Weather cold, wet and unfavorable. Cotton unusually poor.

South Carolina has one-fifth less cotton under cultivation than she had last year. Weather worse, if anything, than in North Carolina. Crops very inferior and unpromising.

Georgia decreases her acreage about fifteen per cent. this year. Crop about the same as in Alabama.

Mississippi falls off twelve per cent. this year in acreage. Weather unusually unfavorable. Prospects gloomy and cheerless.

Arkansas about the same as Mississippi.

Louisiana, decrease of acreage ten per cent. Weather not so unfavorable as in other Southern States. Prospects for cotton, however, not very fine.

Texas not heard from. The total decrease of the acreage in cotton in the Southern States is about one million of acres, equal to about twelve or thirteen per cent. of the total number of acres in cultivation last year. This ought to be equivalent to a decrease of 300,000 bales from last year's crop, according to a rate twenty per cent. lower than the rate of production that prevailed throughout the South last year. Admitting that the remaining lands—the lands now in cultivation—will turn off a half crop (which we believe to be a large estimate) the next season will leave the South in possession of the stupendous amount of 1,900,000 bales of cotton as the product of her teeming fields for 1871. "Cotton will be cotton" in Montgomery, as well as in "Augusty" next season.

The Murphy Homicide—Investigation by the Coroner.

Mention has been made in the TIMES of the case of WILLIAM MURPHY, aged sixty-four years, who lived at No. 46 Centre-street, who was recently admitted to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from pulmonary disease and also having a slight stab wound, which was not considered of any importance either by himself or his friends, and consequently no mention was made of it to the Police until after his decease. His widow, MARY MURPHY, then informed Capt. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Precinct, that when her husband, who had been gathering wood in Robinson-street, returned home on the evening of the 24th ult. he had what seemed to be a slight cut in the side, which he said he had received during a struggle with a boy, who had endeavored to take his wood away from him. She put a piece of sticking-plaster over the wound, which to her appeared trivial, but the next day, as he felt unwell about the chest, she procured a permit and had him taken to Bellevue Hospital. The widow also stated that her husband had never received any other injury to her knowledge, except that several years ago he fell and fractured several of his ribs.

Coroner HERRMAN began an inquest in the case yesterday, and the testimony of the widow and of CATHARINE MURPHY, a daughter of deceased, detailing the above facts, having been taken, Dr. W. T. ALEXANDER testified that deceased was placed in his charge at Bellevue Hospital, on May 25, suffering from an incised wound of the chest, two inches in length, situated between the eighth and ninth ribs, midway between the sternum and vertebral column, and penetrating the pleural cavity; the autopsy showed the left pleural cavity filled with a chocolate-colored fluid, containing numerous clots of blood. In the opinion of the physician, death was caused by pleuritis and pericarditis, the result of the wound.

The further hearing was adjourned, to give the Police time to endeavor to discover the unknown boy-assassin, although but little hope is entertained that he will be found.

Destructive Fire—Burning of a Grain Elevator.

Early yesterday morning fire was discovered in the floating grain elevator lying at Pier No. 14 East River, and before the flames could be extinguished a damage of $25,000 was done to the elevator and its machinery, which is partially covered by insurance, there being a policy for $13,000 in the London, Liverpool and Globe, one for $2,500 in the People's, of Worcester, and one for the same amount in the Royal. The fire originated in the boiler-room, but the cause could not be ascertained. While the elevator was yet burning it was taken in tow by the *Fuller* and towed below Governor's Island, where it was run aground on the flats. This was done as a measure of safety to the shipping, which was really endangered by the huge column of fire.

An Adroit Robbery.

THOMAS HOGAN, also known as Black Short, was arraigned yesterday before Justice HOGAN on a charge of larceny. It was stated that on Sunday evening last SAMUEL KIRSTEAD, of No. 449 West Thirty-fifth-street, when at the corner of Crosby and Houston streets, got into a difficulty with an unknown man, and during the mêlée lost his hat. Some one pointed out HOGAN as a detective, and while he was pouring the story of his wrong into his supposed sympathetic ear HOGAN and a confederate robbed him of a gold watch and chain valued at $150. The accused was committed for trial.

Police Trials.

Twenty-four patrolmen were arraigned yesterday morning before Commissioner BARR for infractions of the rules. The only case of interest was that of Patrolman MICHAEL BRADY, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who was charged with being drunk and disorderly on post. Roundsman FANNING took him into the Station-house and made this charge against him, but Sergt. WHITCOMB, who was in charge, after examining him, declared that he was not drunk and sent him on post again. The case was sent to the Board.

Diplomatic Changes.

Baron OSTENSACKEN, who has so long represented the Russian Government at the Port of New York as the Imperial Consul-General, by an order recently received from St. Petersburg, has been superseded by M. BODISCO, the well-known and popular First Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington. Mr. B. DANZAS, who has been attached to the Legation for some time as Second Secretary, has been made First Secretary by the Ambassador, M. CATACAZY. M. BODISCO will assume the duties of his office in New-York in a few days.

The Greek Chapel.

The little chapel of the Orthodox Eastern Church of Christ, or the Greek Chapel attached to the Russian Embassy, located at the residence of Rev. NICOLAS BJERRING, No. 951 Second-avenue, has been thronged for many weeks past by highly-respectable assemblages, mostly ladies, eager to witness the novel ceremonies of the Greek mass. Father BJERRING desires to inform those wishing to attend the services, that the Liturgy will be said on Sundays during the Summer, promptly at 9 o'clock.

The Mahony Mystery.

Detective CONNOLLY, of Jersey City, is sedulously working to unravel the mystery of the murder of THOMAS MAHONEY, of Jersey City, on the Newark turnpike some time since. Although he collected such information as led him to arrest the brother on suspicion of committing the deed, still he was unable to bring forward sufficient evidence to send him before the Grand Jury. He has not been disheartened, but is still working up the case. Yesterday he received an important clue as to the whereabouts of the man who was last seen with MAHONEY.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE JAMES K. PLACE CASE.

John Sedgwick, Assignee in Bankruptcy of James K. Place and James D. Sparkman vs. James K. Place et al.—This case, already noticed in the columns of the TIMES, has now been decided by Judge BLATCHFORD in reference to the proceedings in bankruptcy. The present suit was brought to compel payment of the debts of James D. Sparkman, a bankrupt, out of the proceeds of certain leasehold property in Forty-second-street, New-York. The property was settled by Sparkman upon his wife by a voluntary settlement, made for the sole consideration of the marriage relation. In 1863 the premises were leased to Sparkman, and, by an assignment made in December, 1865, Sparkman conveyed the lease to James K. Place, who, by an assignment dated the 9th of the same month, transferred it to Mrs. Sparkman. Plaintiff sought to impeach the assignments, on the ground that they were made with intent to hinder, delay and defraud the creditors of Sparkman. In rendering his decision sustain-

[illegible] the settlement, Judge BLATCHFORD has delivered an elaborate opinion, which he concludes as follows: I have fully considered the legal principles which must govern the decision of this case. On the facts, without going into a detailed discussion of them, it is shown by the evidence that Sparkman was amply solvent when he made the settlement; that he was left, after he had made it, with abundant means to pay all his debts then existing; that it was reasonable in amount, and that he had no intent or purpose of embarking in any hazardous business, or of hindering or delaying, or defrauding any existing or future creditors. This is true, even though the settlement be regarded as having included, in contemplation, the $40,000 of United States securities, as well as the leasehold property and the furniture in the house on the premises, and the horses and carriages in the stable. The bill must be dismissed with costs.

The cause was elaborately argued by F. N. Bangs for plaintiff, and by T. C. T. Buckley on behalf of defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 9.
Before Judge Barnard.
ROBBERY AT RED BANK.

In re William Moser.—The petitioner, William Moser, was arrested about a week since, charged with the commission of a burglary in Red Bank, N. J. A writ of habeas corpus was immediately sued out by Mr. Charles S. Spencer, the prisoner's counsel, who, in his efforts to reach the custodian of the prisoner, found him to be somewhat like the historical flea. No sooner was the writ served on the Captain of one Precinct than it was discovered that just previously the prisoner had been removed, and accordingly a return was made to the writ, that the prisoner was not in the officer's custody to whom the writ had been directed. Finally, the prisoner was cornered in the custody of Warden Stacom, who produced him before the Court.

Mr. Spencer moved for his discharge from custody, for informality in the commitment, it appearing therein that the prisoner was committed for examination on a charge of suspicion of burglary, such charge being made on the oath of one Redbank. Mr. Spencer was proceeding to argue the insufficiency of the commitment, when Judge BARNARD, addressing him, said he hoped he would remember that he (Mr. Spencer) was not in a political meeting.

Mr. Spencer—Judging from the presence of the gentleman on your Honor's right, I might naturally conclude I was. (Rufus F. Andrews was then sitting by Judge BARNARD on the Bench.) After arguing that the committal was on its face defective, Mr. Spencer said it had been intimated to him in Court that a requisition had been issued by the Governor, and if such fact could be satisfactorily proved to the Court he would withdraw his motion for the prisoner's discharge.

Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, who appeared on behalf of the people, thereupon produced the requisition, and it being properly proved, and the Red Bank officer, to whom it was addressed, having been satisfactorily identified Judge BARNARD dismissed the writ of habeas corpus and the prisoner was consigned to the tender mercies of Jersey justice.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JUNE 9.
Before Judge Spencer and a Jury.
THE COST OF DYING IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.

A. W. Schimerhorn vs. *Frances L. Barnes.*—The husband of defendant, after living a year and a half in the boarding-house of plaintiff, died after a brief illness. Defendant, as executrix of her late husband, is now sued to recover a board bill which had accumulated at the time of the death, together with extra charges for the injury, trouble, and fatality of a death in the house, amounting in all to $180. The actual amount for board was $58 50, which was tendered by defendant and refused by plaintiff. The outside, additional charges consist of $75, for the fatality of a death in the house, and the general injury resulting therefrom; $25 for assisting in laying out the body; $10 for extra attendance of the door during the three days between death and burial; $10 for twenty extra meals, and $35 damage to furniture, which, according to the testimony, had cost only $25 two years previously. Defendant seriously objected to all these extras, and the case having been submitted to the jury they found in favor of plaintiff only for the amount admitted by defendant, $58 50, thus throwing costs on plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I. JUNE 9.
Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.
THE "PERSECUTIONS" OF ZENO BURNHAM—THE OLD STORY.

Kate Johnes vs. *Zeno Burnham.*—This suit was commenced to recover $900, as the value of furniture, alleged by plaintiff to have been pledged with defendant, under the guise of storing, for $70, on interest at the rate of five per cent. per month. After the expiration of two months, she learned that the property had been sold at auction, and that defendant claimed title thereto under a bill of sale. Notwithstanding defendant seemed to think that in defense he had presented oral evidence and formal, fully-stamped documents sufficient to satisfy the jury that he was right, they rendered a prompt verdict for plaintiff for $700.

Mr. Eddleston, of Tweed & Eddleston, and Gen. Tremaine for plaintiff; Charles S. Spencer for defendant.

DECISIONS.
SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—JUNE 9.
By Judge Cardozo.

Cochran vs. Cochran; several of the affidavits presented by the defendant are not sworn to; the defect must be supplied; that being done, the motion will be denied, &c.
Neil vs. Haisen et al.; order granted.
Booth vs. Sporborg et al.; motions granted on conditions; see memorandum.
Continental National Bank vs. Randall; motion denied, costs to abide event.
Hopkins vs. Trumble; motion denied.
Boslet vs. Egert et al.; reference ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 9.
By Judge Monell.

Michael Murphy vs. International Insurance Company; reference ordered.
The Rector, Church Wardens, &c., of the Church of the Redeemer vs. James T. Crawford; order granted.

By Judge McCunn.

Caroline Christopher vs. John Stapleton; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 9.
By Judge Larremore.

McKinley vs. Ashman; judgment vacated.
Laird vs. Pell; (two cases;) orders granted.
Marie Bache vs. John O. Bache; allowance of two and a half per cent. granted.
Edwards vs. Blum; motion denied.
Biesson vs. Bradley; order to plead.
Simon vs. Grotski; demurrer of defendant sustained.
In the matter of the Balthazar Ruischer; order from County Clerk to pay over moneys deposited.
Scheible vs. Andrews; judgment for defendant on demurrer.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 9.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for June 12 is: Nos. 289, 38½, 197, 304, 312, 314, 315, 287.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 9.

FIRST BOARD.

$20,000 Tenn. 6s, new	71¾	100 Quick. M. Co...b3.	13⅛
1,000 Ga. 7s, G. Bds	94	200 Pacific Mail	43⅜
1,000 N. C. 6s, sp. tax.	20½	12 Am. Mer. U. Ex	56⅛
5,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July	63⅝	100 U. S. Express	52⅜
10,000 do	63¾	100 N.Y. Cen. & H. R.	98⅜
3,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s,'83.	92	200 do...bet. call.	98⅞
2,000 Erie 4th M	87½	100 Erie R....b. c..	31⅝
8,000 Long Dock Bds	88¾	100 Erie Pref....b3.	57
3,000 Cen.Pac. G. Bds.	102¼	200 Harlem R	133¼
28,000 Union Pac. 1st	92	200 Reading R....s60.	116⅛
20,000 Un.P.7s,L. G. B.	86	500 L. Shore & M. So.	113⅝
15,000 do	85½	300 do	113⅜
1,000 C.& N.W.S.F.B.	100	200 do...bet. call.	113
10,000 H.& S. J.8s,C.B.	104½	100 do	112⅞
1,000 Ill. Cen. 7s, '75	106⅛	100 do	112¼
4,000 Ohio & M.C. B.	96	600 Clev. & Pittsburg.	119⅛
3,000 C. F. & M. 1st	88½	200 do	119¼
10 Mer. Ex. Bank	102½	100 Un. Pacific....b. c.	32⅛
5 Amer. Ex. Bank	114½	100 C. & N. W....b. c..	85⅛
10 Bank of N. Amer.	108	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	98⅛
20 Hanover Bank	108	50 C. C. Cin. & Ind	89⅛
15 Gold Ex. Bank	79	100 N. J. Central	111⅛
25 Seventh Ward Bk.	109	300 do	111⅛
25 Gallatin Nat. Bk.	120	600 Chic. & R. Island.	121⅛
300 Spring M. Coal	80	100 do	121⅛
200 do	81	70 Chic. & Alton	119⅛
200 do	82	1,100 Del. Lack. & W.	108
100 do	82½	50 New-Jersey R	129
200 do	83	200 Morris & Essex	94⅛
200 do	84	200 Han. & St. Jo	95
100 Cons'd Coal of Md.	53⅛	100 do	94⅛
100 do....c.	53⅜	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.	92⅛
40 Del. & Hud. Canal.	124	200 At. & Pac. Pref.	36⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	112	200 Union Pacific	32⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....c.	114¼	300 do...bet. call.	32⅛
9,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'67.c.	114⅛	600 Clev. & Pitts	119⅛
10,000 U. S. 10-40 C	110	200 Reading..bet. call.	117
1,000 La.6s,Lev. Bs.c.	85	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	98⅛
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	87⅛	50 do	98⅛
100 Quicksilver Pref.	20⅛	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind	89⅛
100 Pacific Mail	43⅛	200 Chic. & R. I	121⅛
200 Amer. Coal....b. c.	64	22 do	120⅛
100 Cons. C. of Md.b.c.	52⅛	100 do...bet. call.	121⅛
500 do	52⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul	61⅛
600 Spring Mt. Coal	84	100 do	61⅛
300 do...bet. call.	84	100 Del., L. & West	108
100 Wells-Fargo Ex	49	300 do	107⅛
100 U. S. Express	55	100 Han. & St. Joe	93⅛
300 L. Shore & M. So.	113⅛	200 do	93⅛
100 do...bet. call.	113⅛	100 do	93
100 do	113⅛	25 do...bet. call.	95
		300 H. & St. Jos. Pref.	92⅛

FRIDAY, June 9—P. M.

The Gold speculation was comparatively tame today, and the Cash Gold not so scarce for delivery as on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. In some instances the *Bulls* in the Gold Room paid a small interest to have their balances carried over, which is quite a change from receiving, as they did on Tuesday, as much as ¼ ℘ cent. a day for the use of Gold. The ease in the Cash Gold has not improved the demand for Exchange, which rates 110 ℘ cent. net on London 60 days @ 110 ℘ cent. less a brokerage. The export demand for Gold is consequently light. The Customs demand averages nearly half a million of dollars per day this week.

On the Stock Exchange the offerings of the public Funds continue very inconsiderable. The whole registered business at the Board is only $28,000, and quite as little was doing at the counters of the principal dealers on the Street. It is not surprising that holders of United States 5-20s and other Funds of the United States should decline to market their Bonds at any price, while there is nothing so perfectly safe offering in substitution, as an investment, and the employment of Money on temporary loan is so dull and cheap as at present. The Southern State Bonds and the Pacific Railroad Bonds rule quite steady, but there is nothing like general speculation in either class of Stocks. The Land Grants of the Union Pacific sold at 85½ ℘ cent. The Railway Share speculation is still unsettled, after the disappointments of yesterday in regard to Lake Shore and Rock Island, which Stocks had been the main stay of the market for a week or ten days. Lake Shore sold down to 112½ ℘ cent., and then rallied to 113½ ℘ cent. Rock Island sold largely at 121, and subsequently recovered to 121½@121½ ℘ cent. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Stocks gave way to 93½ for the Common and 92½ for the Preferred. The North-wests, Union Pacific, St. Pauls, and New-York Centrals were reasonably steady, the Delaware and Lackawanna sold below 108 ℘ cent. In the Miscellaneous list, Consolidated Coal of Maryland was 1 ℘ cent. lower. There was nothing done in Western Telegraph. It is announced that the Company have applied their surplus means to reducing the Capital Stock, by purchase of their shares, at low figures, so that the present capital is only $35,000,000, in place of $41,000,000. The profits, net of their Fiscal Year ending June 1, (inst.) is $2,547,000, which after 7 ℘ cent. interest on a debt of $4,000,000, would seem to leave a little over 6 ℘ cent. on the reduced Capital.

After the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 9.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	110	110
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½	112½
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅜	114⅜
American Gold	112½	112½
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98⅛	98⅛
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Cts	93⅛	93⅛
Reading Railroad	116⅝	116⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	121½	121
North-west Common	85⅛	85⅛
North-west Preferred	98⅛	98⅛
Pacific Mail	43⅛	43⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81	80⅞
St. Paul Common	61⅞	61½
Lake Shore	113⅞	113
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅜	47⅛
Toledo and Wabash	62⅛	62⅛
Western Telegraph	58⅛	58⅛
Erie	31⅛	31⅛
Union Pacific	31⅛	32
Central Pacific Bonds	102½	102½
Union Pacific Bonds	92	92
Union Land Grants	87	85½
Union Incomes	84½	84

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 9.

Gold receipts	$454,868 68
Gold payments	1,130,175 00
Gold balance	56,497,172 89
Currency receipts	1,459,336 28
Currency payments	396,664 12
Currency balance	4,377,857 33
Customs	429,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., '67	114⅜
5-20 reg., '62	112⅛	5-20 coup., '68	114⅛
5-20 coup., '64	112	10-40 reg	109⅛
5-20 coup., '65	112	10-40 coup	110
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅛	6s, currency	115⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	71⅛	Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	47
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	71⅛	Ohio 6, '75	103
Va. 6s, old	68⅛	Ohio 6s, '81	104⅛
Va. 6s, new bonds	73	Ohio 6s, '86	106⅛
Va. 6s, reg., old	56	Ills. Canal bonds	111
Ga. 7s, new bonds	92⅛	Indiana 6s, War Loan	100
N. C. 6s, old	47⅛	Indiana 5s	100
N. C. 6s, Fund. Act '66	37⅛	Michigan 6s, '73	100
N. C. new bonds	26⅛	Michigan 6s, '78	100
N. C. Sp. Tax	20⅛	Michigan 6s, '83	100
S. C. 6s		Michigan 7s, '78	100
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	63⅛	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	110⅛
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	60⅛	N. Y. Coup. Bnty L.	110⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is	94⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.	106
La. 6s, new Flt. Debt.	60	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.	106
La. 6s, Levee bonds	69⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	107
Cal. 7s	113	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	106
Cal. 7s, large bonds	112⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	107
Connecticut 6s	102⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	107
Rhode Islands 6s	102⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.	101
Alabama 5s	78	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.	101
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	61	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.	102⅛
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O	47		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s '83	92	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94	T. & W. 1st, St.L.Div.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Tol. & Wab. 2d	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	89	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101⅛	Tol. & Wab. C. Conv.	87⅛
N. Y. Cen.7s,Conv.'76.	101	Han. & Naples 1st	88
Erie 1st Ext	100	Gt. West. 1st, '88	93
Erie 2d Ind	93	Gt. West. 2d, '93	84⅛
Erie 2d 7s, '79	95	Gal. & Chic. Ext	101
Erie 3d 7s, '83	92	Gal. & Chic. 2d	95⅛
Erie 4th 7s, '80	87	Chic., R. I. & Pacific.	103⅛
Erie 5th 7s, '88	82	Morris & Essex 1st	102⅛
Long Dock bds	88⅛	Morris & Essex 2d	97⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	91⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F	103
Hud. R. 7s,2d S.F.,'85.	105	N. J. Central New bs.	103
Harlem 1st 7s	101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.	104
Har. Con. M. & S. F.	91⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.	100
Alb'y & Susq. 2d bds.	94⅛	P.,F.W.& C.8℘c.E.bs.	104
Alb'y & Susq. 3d bds.	92	Clev. & P. Cons. S. F.	92
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82.	118⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	100
Chic.,B.&Q. 8 ℘ c.1st.	113⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	95
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d	97	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	86
M.So.& N.I.S.F.7 ℘ c.	101	Chic. & Alton S. F	100
Pac.R.7s,guar. by Mo.	99⅛	Chic. & Alton 1st	104
Cen. Pacific bds	102⅛	Chic. & Alton Inc	93
Union Pac. 1st bds	91⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	102
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	85⅛	Ohio & Miss. Cons	95⅛
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	83⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	106	Peninsula R.R. bds	92
Alton & T. H. 1st	100	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	107⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	86	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	98⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d inc.	77⅛	Mil.&St.P.,I.&M.Div.	91
Chic. & N. W. S. F	100	Mil. & St. P. 2d	88
Chic. & N. W. Int. bs.	94	Marietta & Cin. 1st	95
Chic. & N.W.Cons.bs.	94⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st	93
Chic. & N. W. Ext. bs.	88	Joliet & Chic. 1st	109
Chic. & N. W. 1st	99	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	87⅛
Han. & St. Jo. Conv	104	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	89
Lack. & West. bs	102	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Del., L. & West. 1st	99⅛	Ced.Falls & Minn.1st.	88
Del., L. & West. 2d	96		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Commonwealth	98
Manhattan	153	New-York County	220
Merchants'	121	Park	162
Mechanics'	138	Manuf's & Merchants	101
America	150	Central National	108
City	225	Fourth National	114
North River	120	Ninth National	116
Tradesmen's	156	Tenth National	128
Mechanics' & Traders'	130	Gold Exchange	78
Gallatin National	120	Bkrs & Brokers' Ass.	95
Merchants' Exchange	102⅛	Del. & Hud. Canal	124
Leather Manuf's	180	Pennsylvania Coal	222
State of New-York	110	Maryland Coal Co	38⅛
Commerce	121⅛	American Coal	65⅛
Mechanics' Bk'g Ass.	114	Canton Co., Baltimore	82⅛
Ocean	95	Con. Coal of Maryland	53
Mercantile	123	Cumb. Coal & Iron	43
American Exchange	114	Western Union Tel	58⅛
Pacific	197	Quicksilver Mining.	13⅛
Chatham	171	Quicksilver Preferred	20⅛
Bank of North Amer.	107⅛	Mariposa Mining	4⅛
Hanover	108	Mariposa Preferred	8⅛
Irving	125	Mariposa Trust. Ctfs.	25
Metropolitan	139	Adams Express	80⅛
East River	116⅛	Wells-Fargo Express.	47⅛
Market	126	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2⅛
Nassau	107	Am. Mer. Union Ex	56⅛
Continental	98	U. S. Express	53⅛
St. Nicholas	122	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	43⅛
Marine	165		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 9.
Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old		
City 6s, new	—	100
Camden and Amboy	100	about
Pennsylvania Central	129	129½
Reading	61⅛	61⅞
Lehigh Valley	116¾	116⅞
Catawissa Preferred	62½	62¾
Philadelphia and Erie	49	49½
Northern Central	28⅛	28⅜
Lehigh Navigation	41⅛	41½
Lehigh Gold Loan	38⅜	38½
	90⅜	sales

The Atlantic and Pacific Company—Messrs. J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., of New-York, Bankers—have bought $1,500,000 of Land Grant 6 ℘ cent. (Gold Interest) Mortgage Bonds, the lands being within the State of Missouri, at 80 ℘ cent., or 77 ℘ cent. ex July Coupon. This sum is all that remains of the original mortgage of $3,000,000 on 500,000 acres of Land. The subscription to the Loan was opened today, and must be closed, under arrangement with the Bankers of the Company on or before July 1, and the terms of the Loan certainly appear most tempting. See advertisement of Messrs. SELIGMAN.

A notice appears in our advertising columns to the Bondholders of the Memphis and Little Rock Road to fund their Coupons of November, 1870, May and November, 1871, and May, 1872, pursuant to an agreement heretofore entered into between the Company and the Mortgagees. The funding can be made, by Eastern holders of the Bonds, at the Bank of Commerce in this City.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $1,618,888; amount marketed, $1,860,008.

The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad was consolidated in the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad under the authority of an act of the Virginia Legislature approved June 17, 1870, and accepted by the stockholders Nov. 12, 1870. It is now operated as the Virginia and Tennessee division of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad. The revenues and expenditures of the Road for the two years ending Sept. 30, 1869 and 1870, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, compare as follows:

Revenue from	1869.	1870.
Passenger traffic	$309,596 16	$335,760 23
Mail service	20,500 00	20,500 00
Express service	28,333 56	24,917 20
Tonnage traffic	566,650 77	679,336 85
Miscellaneous sources	4,104 36	3,308 01
Gross earnings	$929,184 85	$1,063,822 29
Operating expenses, taxes, &c.	610,496 88	636,785 59
Net revenue	$318,687 97	$427,036 70
Gross revenue per mile	$4,341 99	$4,971 13
Operating expenses per mile	2,852 79	2,975 63
Net revenue per mile	1,489 20	1,995 50

The increase in 1869-70 over the previous year was: gross revenue, $134,637 44, or 14.5 ℘ cent.; operating expenses, $26,288 71, or 4.3 ℘ cent., and net revenue, $108,348 73, or 34.1 ℘ cent.

The following statement compares the funded debt at close of the two last years:

	1868-69.	1869-70.
First Mortgage bonds	$494,000 00	$494,000 00
Second Mortgage bonds	6,000 00	4,000 00
Third or Enlarged Mortgage bonds	990,000 00	990,000 00
Income Mortgage bonds	119,000 00	113,000 00
Fourth Mortgage bonds	778,000 00	846,000 00
Registered Certificates	112,449 76	116,129 11
Interest Funding bonds	......	204,200 00
Interest past due and unfunded	329,189 37	131,940 00
Total	$2,828,639 13	$2,899,269 11

The floating debt is given gross at $688,891 22, of which $506,201 34 is by notes and acceptances, and $182,689 94 by open accounts. The resources of the Company as an offset to this class of debt consist of $154,000 eight per cent. bonds, rated at 80, $123,200; open accounts, $243,847 04; storehouse supplies, $57,457 73, and cash, $12,343 77; total, $436,848 54. The net floating debt is therefore $252,042 74. Officers of the consolidated company: President, WM. MAHONE; Superintendent Transportation, Henry Fink; Secretary, N. M. Osborne; Auditor, E. E. Portlock; Treasurer, M. C. Jameson.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GREAT NATIONAL LOAN.
$134,000,000 NEW 5 PER CENTS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.
Interest quarterly, February, May, August, and November.
BONDS FREE OF ALL TAXES, LOCAL OR NATIONAL.

The Treasury Department having already received subscriptions to the amount of $66,000,000 to the first two hundred millions of the New Loans authorized by the Act of Congress, of July 14, 1870, for refunding the Public Debt, bearing five per cent. per annum interest, now offers to popular subscription the remaining $134,000,000 of this particular Loan, and is prepared to promptly deliver the Coupon Bonds or Registered Certificates in exchange dollar for dollar for any of the United States six per cent. Bonds or Registered Stocks, known as *Five-Twenties*, or for Gold Coin at the par value of the New Loan, and accrued Interest from the first of May. When this amount, to which preference is given, is taken up, the remainder of the Five per Cents, $300,000,000, embraced in the Act will be offered in connection with $300,000,000 Four and one-half per Cents, and any part of $700,000,000 of Four per Cents, the one running fifteen years and the other thirty years.

The following is a copy of the New Five per Cent. Bond, under and pursuant to the Act of Congress:

FORM OF FIVE PER CENT. BOND.

INTEREST | FUNDED LOAN [OF]1881 | 5 PER CENT.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
ARE INDEBTED TO THE BEARER IN THE SUM OF ....DOLLARS.

THIS BOND is issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an Act approved Jan. 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the 1st day of May, A. D. 1881, in Coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such Coin, from the day of the date hereof, at the rate of FIVE PER CENTUM per annum, payable quarterly, on the 1st day of February, May, August and November, in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all Taxes or Duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal or local authority.

WASHINGTON, ..., 18....
Entered.......... Recorded..........
....
Register of the Treasury.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depository of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November, in each year.

The interest on the Registered Stock of this Loan, it is determined by the Treasury Department, will be paid under the following convenient regulations, thus bringing a Gold Check for the Quarterly Interest, to the Post-office of every holder, free of trouble or expense, dispensing with attendance, in person or by proxy, at the Treasury, for the purpose of receipting for and drawing such interest.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, LOAN DIVISION, May 15, 1871.

It has been determined by the Department to pay the interest on the registered stock of the new Loans, (acts July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871,) by check, to the order of the party in whose name the stock is registered, and the check will be transmitted by mail to the address of the holder, when furnished, otherwise it will be sent to the care of the Assistant Treasurer or depositary, where the interest is to be paid.

It is requested, in order to enable the Department to transmit these checks by mail, that all parties subscribing to the new loan, or having transfers made to them, will furnish their *correct post-office address*, and *advise the Department of any change, at least fifteen days before interest days.*

During the fifteen days immediately preceding the interest days, Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1 and Nov. 1, the transfer-books will be closed for the purpose of preparing the checks. If the stock is not presented for transfer previous to the closing, the interest will be declared to the person to whom the transferred certificate was issued, and the assignee must look to that party for the accrued interest to which he may be entitled.

The new certificate issued upon a transfer of stock will bear interest from the first day of the quarter year in which such transfer is made, and will invariably be returned to the party who forwarded the assigned certificates by mail, unless otherwise directed.

Checks issued in payment of interest will bear the following indorsement: "This check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the office of the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New-Orleans, St. Louis, or San Francisco, or the designated depositary at Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Mobile, or Pittsburg.

Should any checks be returned to the Department as "uncalled for," they will be held by the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the payee.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

The whole proceeds of the New Loan will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 5-20 years six per cent. bonds, and in addition to these proceeds, the 5-20s are being reduced by purchases, averaging, for two years past, about $10,000,000 per month.

The entire effect, therefore, of the New Loan, in connection with the existing Sinking Fund process of the Treasury, is to reduce both Principal and Interest of the Public Debt of the United States. *The Loan creates no additional supply of Government Stocks*, while the application of the surplus revenue is constantly lessening the Funded Stocks bearing six per cent. Gold Interest.

The policy of the Government since the close of the War in 1865, which left a debt upon the country of $2,755,000,000, and an annual taxation of $311,000,000, has been to reduce steadily both Debt and Taxes: to reduce the Principal of the Debt by actual payments, and to lessen the annual burden of Interest, and thereby the burden of Taxation, not only through such payments, but by funding the debt at the cheapest rates of interest practicable from time to time, until it is now felt that the very cheapest rates are due to the high Credit, unblemished Public Faith, and vast and growing resources of the country. From $2,755,000,000 the Principal of the Debt has been reduced to $2,260,000,000—both [sums exclusive of accrued interest—and from the heavy burden of $151,832,000 per annum, the Interest charge has been reduced to $112,780,000 per annum; while the annual taxation, under the Internal Revenue system, which the necessities of the War and the Debt thereby created rendered necessary for at least a short series of years, has been reduced from $311,000,000 in 1865-66 to about $154,000,000 per year in 1870-71, (estimating for the highest probable collections in the current month, the last of the Fiscal year,) or less than one-half the first named sum. And in the year 1871-72 a further reduction of $28,000,000 will come in under the Act of July, 1870, so as to give only $126,000,000 for the year, or about two-fifths the maximum of 1865-66.

By the successful refunding of the Public Debt at moderate rates of Interest, and by continued economies in the expenditures of the Government—which in two years, from March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871, amounted to $126,700,949, or an average saving per year of $63,350,474—it is believed that nearly the entire system of Internal Taxes can be dispensed with in a few years, or so much of it as requires the machinery of District Assessors and Collectors.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just published the Monthly Schedule of the Public Debt to June 1, from which it appears that he has further reduced the total of Funded Gold-bearing debt since May 1 by the sum of $8,000,000 by purchase of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund, and reduced the 5-20s by the further sum of $8,217,400 by conversion into the New 5 ℘ Cents. The whole Funded Debt now stands, $1,894,128,750, as against $2,107,846,150 two years ago when the present Administration came into office. Adding to these sums the net Circulation of the Treasury, (that is, in Greenbacks and Greenback Certificates, after deducting Gold and Currency on hand,) the following is the comparison of Debt of all kinds, at present, and at the close of the War, and in 1869:

	July, 1865.	March, 1869.	June, 1871.
U. S. Stocks	$2,150,784,112	$2,107,846,150	$1,894,128,750
Circulation	605,211,163	383,545,854	366,333,003
Total	$2,755,995,275	$2,491,399,904	$2,260,461,753

The following table affords a classification of the Funded Stock (in Gold) of the United States, as at present outstanding:

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862	$382,958,500	$103,973,500	$486,932,000
5-20s, 1864	44,752,650	55,924,100	100,676,750
5-20s, 1865	123,630,150	53,582,100	177,212,250
5-20s, 1865, (n.)	179,369,500	70,851,450	250,220,950
5-20s, 1867	241,686,550	91,325,100	333,011,650
5-20s, 1868	28,009,350	11,603,000	39,612,350
Total 5-20s	$1,000,436,700	$387,229,250	$1,387,665,950
Sixes, 1881	93,260,400	190,417,700	283,678,100
Fives, 10-40s	57,279,650	137,287,650	194,567,300
Fives, 1874	13,955,000	6,045,000	20,000,000
New fives, '81	5,117,000	3,100,400	8,217,400
Total	$1,170,048,750	$724,080,000	$1,894,128,750
Total March 4, 1869			2,107,846,150
Reduction of Funded Debt			$213,717,400
Yearly Gold Interest charge, 1869			$124,255,350
Present yearly charge			111,419,993
Reduction in Interest Charge			$12,835,357

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the Public Debt by refunding is as follows:

By exchange of $500,000,000 United States six per cents for new five per cents of 1881	$5,000,000
By exchange of $300,000,000 United States six per cents for four and a half per cents of 1886	4,500,000
By exchange of $700,000,000 United States six per cents for four per cents of 1901	14,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding	$23,500,000

C. C. NORVELL,
In charge of Advertising U. S. Loans.
TREASURY OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1871.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
DEALERS IN
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.
ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE.
LAND GRANT AND GUARANTEED, BONDS BEARING SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, IN GOLD.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, IN NEW-YORK.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

These Bonds, amounting in all to $3,000,000, payable in twenty years, from July 1, 1868, are secured by mortgage to George Tyler Bigelow and John James Dixwell, of Boston, as Trustees, on about 500,000 acres of land of the best quality, in the State of Missouri, which were granted to the Company by the United States.

Hon. Amos Tuck, Land Commissioner of the Company, reports sales for week ending May 27, 1871, 3,147 acres for $31,659, averaging upward of $10 per acre.

These Bonds are also guaranteed by the South Pacific Railroad Company.

The Road is completed to Seneca, on the southwestern line of the State of Missouri, 331 miles from St. Louis, and is being rapidly constructed west of the State of Missouri, is fully equipped and doing large and increasing business.

The lands above mortgaged are, on the line of the Railroad, of great value for both agricultural and mineral purposes.

We consider the Bonds at eighty cents an excellent and profitable investment. Only One and a Half Millions of these Bonds remain undisposed of.

Applications should be made forthwith to us by those who would secure this Bond at eighty cents.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
Financial Agents of the A. and P. R. R. Co.,
No. 21 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1871.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 9, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	13	Hides, No.	80
Broom-corn, bales	84	Leather, sides	10,612
Cotton-seed, bags	710	Spirits Turp., bbls	38
Cotton, bales	3,319	Pork, bbls	134
Copper, bbls	121	Cut-meats, pkgs	545
Dried Fruit, pkgs	35	Grease, pkgs	57
Eggs, bbls	2,263	Lard, pkgs	426
Flour, bbls	13,150	Stearine, pkgs	20
Wheat, bushels	63,196	Butter, pkgs	2,674
Corn, bushels	55,409	Cheese, pkgs	8,556
Oats, bushels	52,085	Tallow, pkgs	619
Malt, bushels	12,400	Lard-oil, bbls	114
Flax-seed, bushels	40	Flax, bales	95
Beans, bushels	312	Starch, pkgs	1,465
B. E. Peas, bags	115	Tea, half chests	23
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Tobacco, hhds	281
Corn-meal, bags	336	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	2,943
Hemp, bales	50	Whisky, bbls	482
Hops, bales	107	Wool, bales	455

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Edith*, for London—55,023 bushels Corn, 274 bbls. Flour, 568 bbls. Resin, 145 bbls. Fish-oil, 80 boxes Cheese, 3,000 Staves, 200 bales Hops.

By the brig *Principe de Napole*, for Cardiff—20,595 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Turist*, for Rochester—17,971 bushels Corn.

By the ship *Monte Rosa*, for Bristol—2,000 bbls. Flour, 58,985 bushels Wheat, 27,822 lbs. Lard.

By the steamer *Iowa*, for Glasgow—23 boxes Bacon, 41 hhds. Hoofs, 190 boxes Cheese, 100 bales Hog-hair, 50 bbls. Oil, 10 tcs. Lard, 20 tons Oil-cake, 644 bags Oil-cake, 12,455 bushels Wheat, 21,578 bushels Corn, 15 boxes Clocks, 10 pkgs. Beeswax, 450 pkgs. Butter, 1,500 bbls. Flour.

By the ship *Republik*, for Bremen—3,524 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 4,800 Staves.

By the steamer *Hansa*, for Bremen—2 cases Sewing-machines, 219 pkgs. Whalebone, 25 tcs. Lard, 198 bags Oil-cake, 2,957 boxes Cheese, 25 tcs. Beef, 72 bales Furs and Skins, 105 hhds. Tobacco, 10 bags Sarsaparilla, 301 bbls. Resin, 357 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 50 Reaping-machines, 9 bales Wool, 5,424 bushels Corn.

ASHES—Have been in demand at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The general market has been quiet, but values have been without change of moment; sales have been reported since our last of 748 bags Rio, by the *Alice Tainter*, 600 bags do. by the *Humboldt*, and 500 bags Maracaibo, on private terms. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14c.@16c.; Rio, 10c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—There has been a fair demand for early delivery, and, under lighter offerings and more favorable Liverpool advices, prices have advanced ⅛c. ℘ lb.; sales, 1,973 bales, including 129 bales to shippers, 930 bales to spinners, 324 bales to speculators, and 590 bales in transit. For forward delivery there has been a more confident inquiry noted, at an advance of ⅛c. ℘ lb., with sales of 12,200 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for June, 300 bales at 17¾c.; July, 300 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18⅜c., 500 bales at 18⅛c., 100 at 18 5-16c., 100 at 18⅛c., 400 at 18⅛c.; August, 100 bales at 18⅝c., 500 bales at 18⅛c.; September, 100 bales at 18c. And today, for June, 100 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18⅛c., 300 bales at 18 7-16c., 100 bales at 18⅛c.; July, 1,000 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18 11-16c., 3,900 bales at 18⅜c., 800 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18 15-16c., 800 bales at 19c.; 100 bales each July and August, at 18⅜c. together; 100 bales each July and August, at 18 3-16c. together; 200 bales each July and August, at 18⅛c. together; August, 100 bales at 18⅜c., 1,000 bales at 18⅛c., 300 bales at 18 15-16c.; September, 100 bales at 18c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: June, 17⅞c.; July, 18.44c.; August, 18.56c.; November, 17⅛c.; Dec. 17c. The receipts at this port today were 3,319 bales, including 1,256 bales from Norfolk, 1,348 bales from New-Orleans, and 715 bales per railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Low Middling	18⅛	18⅜	18⅝	19
Middling	19⅛	19⅜	19⅝	20
Good Middling	20⅛	20⅜	20¾	21

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,955
Receipts last week	11,534
Receipts the preceding week	14,134
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	1,000,616
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	....
Exports since Sept. 1	602,705
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,307
Estimated stock here	62,500

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports today and for the whole week, with comparisons:

	Friday. Bales.	Total this week. Bales.	Total last week. Bales.	Total this week last year. Bales.
Galveston	853	4,604	5,390	1,033
New-Orleans	1,860	8,441	12,972	6,731
Mobile	337	1,728	2,586	2,030
Savannah	342	3,818	2,551	2,739
Charleston	307	2,432	2,227	1,184
Wilmington	52	442	129	615
Norfolk	305	3,266	4,638	882
Baltimore	175	550	705	150
New-York	715	2,407	3,494	1,308
Boston	....	68	235	124
Various	....	C.Pt. 425	Prv. 71	245
		Prov. 3	C.Pt. 520	67
Total	4,746	28,184	35,567	17,110
This day last week	7,881	....	35,567	17,359
This day last year	4,362	....	....	17,110
Total since Sept. 1				2,804,613
Same time last year				2,792,879

Liverpool.

	June 9, '71. Bales.	Week ending June 9, '70. Bales.
Sales of the week	144,000	42,000
Of which importers took	20,000	3,000
Of which speculators took	47,000	4,000
Total stock	914,000	603,000
Of which American	579,000	386,000
Total import of week	42,000	35,000
Of which American	17,000	12,000
Actual export	18,000	5,000
Amount afloat	481,000	282,000
Of which American	206,000	155,000
Price of Middling Upland in Liverpool, June 9, 1871		10⅛d.
Price of Middling Uplands in New-York, June 9, 1871		22c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a moderate inquiry for State and Western Flour, since our last, on the basis of previous quotations. The offerings of desirable lines of low grades, particularly of shipping extras, have been comparatively limited. The medium grades have been in fair supply and not in much favor with buyers. Family brands have been held with confidence, though without activity. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,650 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 15@$6 50; very good to fancy, $6 50@$7; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 10@$6 45; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $6 20@$6 50, ℘ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl	$4 40@$5 65
Sour Flour	5 25@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 40@ 6 00
Extra State	6 15@ 7 00
Extra City, shipping brands	6 15@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 05@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 20@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 55@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 45
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 50@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 60@10 50

Southern Flour continues in limited request at about former rates; sales have been reported, since our last, of 600 bbls. at $5 85@$6 90 for poor to good, and $6 90@$10 25 for good to choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been less inquired for at from $4 20@$6 10 for very inferior to very choice, ℘ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been in moderate demand at $3 45@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 85 for Jersey; $4 for Caloric, and $4 10@$4 20 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 70@$6 85
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 85@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 20@ 6 15
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 25@ 4 25
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 50@20 00

FRUIT—There has been a fair inquiry for Layer Raisins, of which 3,000 boxes have been sold at $2 40@$2 42½ ℘ box. Of African Pea-nuts, 800 bags were sold on private terms. Sardines have been in demand, and 700 boxes have been sold on private terms, the current quotations having been 17¼c.@17½c. Market otherwise dull.

GRAIN—Under more favorable advices from Liverpool, and comparatively light offerings, particularly for prompt delivery, Spring Wheat has been quoted 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel higher, with an active call noted, mostly for export, on the basis of $1 55@$1 55½, chiefly at $1 55, for No. 2 Spring, here; $1 54½ for No. 2 Spring, last evening, and $1 54@$1 55 for No. 2 spring, to arrive. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been in moderate demand and held with confidence within the range of from $1 61@$1 67, with most of actual dealings in Amber at $1 65@$1 66, ℘ bushel. White Wheat has been quiet at irregular prices. The general market closed strong, with a fairly active inquiry reported, on the basis of $1 55@$1 55½ for good to prime samples of No. 2 Spring, here, and $1 55 for prime do., to arrive next week. Holders do not seem eager to place prime stock at the current figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 207,000 bushels, afloat and to arrive, including White Western, in lots, at $1 63@$1 75; Red and Amber Western at $1 61@$1 67, chiefly Amber at $1 65@$1 66, afloat; damaged do. at $1 45; No. 2 Spring, $1 54½@$1 55½, nearly all at $1 55@$1 55½, afloat, and $1 54@$1 55, to arrive; White Genesee, $1 70@$1 85; Red and Amber State, $1 62@$1 67, ℘ bushel. Corn has been offered quite moderately, and notwithstanding the less favorable Liverpool reports, prices have been quoted a shade higher, on an active business, though the latest dealings in dry samples showed a decline of about 1c. a bushel from the best figures of the day. The bulk of the business was in New Mixed Western at 75c.@76c. for sailing-vessel grades of Canal, closing at 75c. for very good; 72c.@74½c. for steamer do., and 69½c.@71½c. for heated do., ℘ bushel. Yellow and White Corn has been in moderate request within our range. The general market closed dull, and rather weak. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 152,500 bushels, part to arrive, at 69½c.@76c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at about 75c.@76c. for fair to prime dry samples of Canal, afloat; 72c.@74½c. for steamer grades, and 69½c.@71½c. for heated; 76c.@77c. for Yellow Western; 76c.@78c. for White Western, ℘ bushel. Rye has been in less request at $1 05@$1 08 for fair to prime new Western, and $1 12@$1 15 for New State, ℘ bushel; sales, 2,800 bushels. Barley-malt has been quiet, since our last, at from 90c.@$1 30 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05@$1 15 for ordinary to very good State; $1 35@$1 40 for fancy City; sales, 3,450 bushels. Oats have been less sought after, on the basis of about previous prices. The offerings of stock have been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 57,000 bushels at 65c.@70c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice new Mixed and White Western, Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 66c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 67c.@68½c. for State; 68c.@70c. for White Ohio, ℘ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 274 bbls. Flour and 55,023 bushels Corn, for London; 2,000 bbls. Flour and 58,985 bushels Wheat, for Bristol; 1,500 bbls. Flour, 12,455 bushels Wheat and 21,578 bushels Corn, for Glasgow; 20,595 bushels Wheat, for Cardiff; 17,971 bushels Corn, for Rochester, and 5,424 bushels Corn, for Bremen. And, from Philadelphia, 440 bbls. Flour and 33,500 bushels Corn, for Belfast.

The following is a list of the boats which passed Fultonville for twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., June 8, 1871:

Corn—John S. Forger, John R. Noyes, Ham Harwick, J. M. Dygert, Oswego; Jas. Chappell, Jr., L. B. Trowbridge, John Garrison, Buffalo.

Staves—H. H. Goff, Buffalo.

Lumber—E. R. Ormans, Shamrock, H. E. Davis, Willie Murphy, City of Troy, Oswego; Hiram Griffin, Buffalo; C. W. Havens, W. S. Mallett, Lyons' Falls; Herbert, Fish Creek; Jerry Ryan, Carthage; John & Jennett, Utica; E. B. Hunt, Andrew Case, Tonawanda.

Rye—American Hero, Oswego.

Flour—City of Albany, Rochester.

Wheat—F. M. Finch, W. H. Hoyt, B. Hagaman, Jas. A. Sweet, Buffalo.

Coal—F. Brook, No. 19, Watkins; Ed. Jones, Seneca Lake.

W. Stone—Levi Lawrence, Rochester.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales have been confined to 200 bales Borneo at 16½c., gold, free. Market unchanged.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in request at 95c.@$1 for shipping and $1 10@$1 30 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw has been in demand at full rates. We quote at from 95c.@$1 80 for the range of qualities, short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been dull and somewhat unsettled in price.

HEMP—The demand has been very limited; prices show no change of moment; 700 bales Jute Butts were sold at 4c., currency, ℘ lb.

HOPS—Have been moderately dealt in at from 7c.@13c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth. ℘ lb. Receipts, 107 bales; exports, 200 bales. The Cooperstown (N. Y.) *Freeman's Journal*, says: "The vine has made great progress during the past fortnight, climbing the poles in a truly ambitious style. Old yards are not looking well; most new yards, that are well cultivated, look promising for the time of year. The unfavorable news from England—on which but little reliance can be placed, there being ample time for improvement—has had the effect to put up prices on this side."

METALS—Copper has been quiet at yesterday's prices. Of Ingot, — lbs. have been sold at 21¼c.@21½c. ℘ lb. Iron has been slow of sale, and without further change of moment as to price; sales, since our last, 200 tons No. 2 American Pig on private terms, and 100 tons Glengarnock do. at $31 ℘ ton. Nothing really new in Lead, Spelter or Tin.

MOLASSES—The reported dealings have been wholly in a jobbing way, at unchanged quotations. The offerings of prime stock have been light. We quote: Porto Rico at from 38c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c., ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been less active, and Strained has been quoted weak at $2 60; sales have been reported of 200 bbls. very common at $2 50, 2,000 bbls. Strained at $2 60, 2,000 bbls. No. 2 at $3, and 1,050 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4 50@$6 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; receipts, — bbls.; exports, 869 bbls. Tar has been steady, but inactive. Spirits Turpentine has been in more demand on the basis of 45½c.@46c., closing with a fair show of firmness, at 46c. for merchantable lots, ℘ gallon; sales, 470 bbls., in lots; receipts, 38 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 45½c.@46c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 50@$7 50 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 70@$3; Pitch, $2 75 ℘ bbl.

OILS—A moderate jobbing call has been noted for the leading kinds in the local market within our former range. At New-Bedford, 1,000 bbls. Crude Whale have been sold on private terms.

PETROLEUM—The market has been quoted quite firm, with very moderate offerings reported. The demand, however, has been on a restricted scale, particularly from export buyers, who have been unwilling to purchase freely at the prevailing rates.... The Creek advices are of a tamer and weaker market for Crude, in bulk, with the Lower Road quotations given at $5 20@$5 25 for prompt delivery; $5 25@$5 30 buyer June; $5 15 seller 60 days; $5 10 seller 90 days. The Upper Road figures were $5@$5 05 ℘ bbl.... Crude in bulk has been moderately inquired for in the local market, and quoted strong at 15½c.@15¾c.; sales have been reported of 2,500 bbls., buyer to July 1, (old contracts,) at 15⅛c. ℘ gallon. Shipping Crude has been in less request, yet quoted firm, at 19¾c.@20c. here, and 19⅛c.@19¼c. at Philadelphia. The receipts there were 160 bbls. for the day, and 6,477 bbls. for the week.... Refined Oil has been moderately sought after, yet held with confidence; sales have been reported here of 500 bbls. Standard White, prompt delivery, at 26¼c.; 2,000 bbls. do., June, at 26⅛c., with rumors of large sales (some 15,000 bbls., all told) on the same basis; 1,500 bbls. do., same delivery, at 26⅛c.; 2,500 bbls do., July, at 27c. ℘ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls. Standard White, June delivery, at 26⅛c.; 2,000 bbls. do., do., at 26¾c.; 2,000 bbls. do., June and July, at 26¾c.; 6,000 bbls. do., July, August and September, at 27c.; 2,000 bbls. do., August and September, at 27c. ℘ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 4,430 bbls. for the day, and 23,613 bbls. for the week. The export clearances have been 3,524 bbls. for Bremen. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in moderate demand since our last at from 29½c.@30½c. ℘ gallon; sales, 8,500 cases. Naphtha has been inactive at 9⅛c.@10c., in shipping order, and 14⅛c.@15c., in cases.

PROVISIONS—There has been a good inquiry for Pork, chiefly for Mess, and Prime Mess, at stronger prices, on less urgent offerings of stock. Sales have been reported of 1,650 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$15 62½ for New Western Mess; $15 25@$15 37½ for City do.; $12 75@$13 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $13 50@$14 for Western Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a good inquiry noted for New Western on the advanced basis of $15 37½@$15 50 seller July, and $15 50 seller August; sales, 4,500 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in demand at from 5½c.@6¼c. ℘ lb. Cut-meats have been in limited request at 10c.@12½c. for Hams, 5¾c.@6½c. for Shoulders, 13c.@16c. for Smoked Hams, and 9½c.@10c. for Smoked Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales, 100 pkgs. Bacon has been in slack demand at 8c.@8¾c. for Long Clear, 8¼c. for Short Clear, 8c.@8¾c. for Short Rib, 8c. for Clear Bellies, and 7¼c. for Cumberland; sales, 130 pkgs. Lard has been in quite moderate demand for early delivery at about previous rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9c.@10¼c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10⅛c. for new prime Western Steam, 9⅛c.@9¾c. for City. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 2,750 tcs. new Western Steam, including seller July, 10⅛c., seller August, at 10⅛c.; seller September, at 10⅛c., and seller September and October, at 10⅛c. ℘ lb. Beef continues dull and weak in price; sales have been reported of 100 bbls., in lots, at $9@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$17 50 for Extra, ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef has been slow of sale at from $20@$25 50 for Prime Mess, and $22 50@$27 50 for India Mess, ℘ tierce. Beef Hams continue in limited request at from $18 50@$27 ℘ bbl. New Crop Butter has been rather more salable, including New Crop State, fair to prime, 22c.@30c., and very inferior to fair, 10c.@22c.; New Crop Western, fair to prime, at 16c.@20c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@16c.; Old Crop Butter at from 10c.@12c. ℘ lb.; the day's receipts were 2,674 pkgs. Cheese continues in demand at from 10c.@12½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 10c.@12½c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 7c.@12c. for Western; the day's receipts were 8,556 boxes.

RICE—Has been quoted steady, on a moderate jobbing business; sales, 80 tcs. Carolina at $9 25@$9 75, and 750 bags Rangoon at equal to $7@$7 50, free, ℘ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been quite dull, and more or less nominal in price.

SUGARS—Raw have been held firmly, but have been inactive, sales having been reported since our last of only 435 hhds., chiefly at 9¼c. for good refining Porto Rico, but including small lots of Demerara at 9½c. for refining and 11½c. for choice grocery, ℘ lb. We now quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba, 9⅛c.@9⅝c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9⅝c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 8¾c.@9⅝c., and grocery from 9¾c.@10⅝c.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar is quoted at 10¼c.@10⅛c. Refined Sugars have been fairly active at from 10⅛c.@13½c., as the extremes, ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in fair demand at full rates. Sales have been reported of 147,000 lbs. of Tallow at 8½c.@9½c. for common to choice, chiefly at 9½c. for prime; also, 51,000 lbs. Stearine at 10c.@12½c. ℘ lb. The export clearances from Philadelphia included 787 casks (860,494 lbs.) for Cette.

TOBACCO—There has been an active inquiry noted for Kentucky, chiefly for Regie account, and 700 hhds. have been purchased at 6c.@10½c. ℘ lb. Other kinds have been quiet within our previous range; sales, 150 cases 1869 Connecticut Seed Leaf, and 150 cases 1870 Pennsylvania do. on private terms, and 250 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 05 ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 250 bbls. at 93½c.@94c., and 50 bbls. at 94½c. for iron-bound pkg. ℘ gallon. Receipts, 482 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been comparatively dull in all lines since our last, outside of the Grain engagements. The steamer rates on Grain to British ports have been quoted steady, with a fair inquiry for accommodation. The rates by sail have been depressed, lower and irregular, but close more firmly. The offerings of other than Grain, in the line of berth freights, have been quite limited. The chartering business has been on a very moderate scale. There has been rather more call for Grain vessels, but at low rates, which ship-owners were unwilling to accept, thus checking negotiations. Petroleum vessels were in rather slack request, the high prices of Oil operating against the export movement. There was some increase of demand for vessels for the Naval Store trade. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 640 bales Cotton at ⅛d. by steam, and 3-16d., by sail, ℘ lb.; 7,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 6d. showing a reduction of 1d. ℘ bushel; 15,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, later, at 6¼d., indicating more firmness; 23,000 bushels Wheat or Corn, option of shipper, by steam, at 7¼d.; 42,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 7¼d. ℘ bushel, making the total Grain engagements for this port 89,300 bushels by sail and steam; 50 tcs. Beef, by steam, at 5s. 6d. ℘ tierce; 200 bbls. Pork on private terms, and 500 bags Brazil Nuts, by steam, at 25s. ℘ ton, measurement. For London, 15,500 bushels Wheat and 7,800 bushels Corn, by sail, at 7d. ℘ bushel. For Penarth Roads and orders, a Norwegian bark of 428 tons register, with 3,100 quarters Grain, at equal to about 5s. to a direct port. For Glasgow, 39,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at 7½d. ℘ bushel. For Bristol, a British ship of 633 tons register, with a full cargo of Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British brig of 299 tons register, with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, reported at 5s. for Resin, ℘ 280 lbs., and 7s. for Spirits Turpentine, ℘ bbl. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark of 580 tons register, with Grain, rumored, but the rumor was not confirmed. For Antwerp, 7,800 bushels Wheat, by sail, on private terms. For a Continental port, a British ship of 1,012 tons register, with about 7,000 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia (a recharter) at 3s. 9d. ℘ bbl. For Stettin, a British bark of 257 tons register, (now on the way hither from St. John's,) with about 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 9d. ℘ bbl.—an extreme rate. For Trieste, an Italian brig of 461 tons register, with 2,500 bbls. Resin, at 75c., gold, ℘ 280 lbs., and 1,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; also, an Austrian bark of 569 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo, for which 2,500 bbls. Resin were taken on private terms. For Cuba, an American brig of 302 tons, and another of 292 tons register, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Eastern ports, an American bark of 627 tons, and another of 473 tons register, with Coal from Philadelphia on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 9, 1871.

The market for horned Cattle at Weehawken on yesterday forenoon was, if possible, more dull and slow than it has been for several days. The Cattle on hand were a rough but fat lot. Prices ranged from 7c.@12½c. ℘ lb.; weights from 5½ cwt.@8 cwt., on 55 lbs.@57 lbs. to the cwt. On this forenoon, at Communipaw Yards, trade in horned Cattle took quite a lively start. Beef in any degrees of quality sold ½c. ℘ lb. better than on yesterday. The herds on sale ranged from common to fair, sold from 10½c.@12c. ℘ lb., weight from 6¾ cwt.@7¾ cwt., on 56 lbs.@57 lbs. to the cwt., net. Sheep and Lambs were brisk; Sheep from 5½c.@6½c. ℘ lb., Lambs from 11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Hogs continue dull from 5¾c.@6½c.@6¾c. ℘ lb. for City dressed. Live Hogs sold on private terms.

SALES TODAY—WEEHAWKEN MARKET.

TOFFY & SONS sold for N. MORRIS 53 Steers, Illinois common cattle, at 11½c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. DUDLEY & TOFFY sold for W. V. WOOD 83 Steers, Illinois coarse cattle, at 11¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7⅛ cwt.; also, 33 Steers, Illinois poor cattle, at 11¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. S. ULERY sold for self 94 Illinois fair Cattle, from 11¼c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼@8 cwt.

W. E. DUDLEY sold for N. MORRIS 103 Steers, Illinois poor Cattle, at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 6⅛ cwt. F. SAMUELS sold for N. MORRIS 52 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weight, 7½ cwt.; also, 28 Bulls, still-fed Illinois, very rough, from 8c.@8½c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt. SIGEL & MYER sold for N. MORRIS 87 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt. SCHUSTER & LAUDERBECK sold for selves 85 Steers, Illinois coarse Cattle, from 11¼c.@11¾c. ℘ lb., weight 5½ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW YARDS.

B. WESTHEIMER sold for D. SHERMAN 42 Steers, Texans, fair for such like, from 11c.@11¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also 16 Steers, Illinois, common cattle, at 11¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; and for self, 34 Steers, Indianas, nice fat cattle, at 13c. ℘ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. W. THOMPSON sold for W. GOLDSMITH 113 Steers, Missouris, from common to fair, from 11½c.@12c. ℘ lb., weights from 7¼@7¾ cwt.; also 109 Steers, Missouris, ordinary cattle, at 11¼c. ℘ lb., weight from 6½@7 cwt.; also 88 steers, Texans, poor cattle, at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. B. MURRAY sold for D. SHERMAN 47 Steers, Texans, medium cattle, from 10½c.@11c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP YARD.

J. N. PIDCOCK sold 54 Lambs, weight 3,040 lbs., at 12c. ℘ lb.; 239 Sheep, weight 17,930 lbs., at 5¼c. ℘ lb.; 220 Sheep, weight 16,660 lbs., at 5¼c. ℘ lb.; 222 Sheep, weight 17,330 lbs., at 5¼c. ℘ lb.; 203 Sheep, weight 16,710 lbs., at 5¾c. ℘ lb.; 110 Sheep, weight 9,670 lbs., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 200 Sheep, weight 16,330 lbs., at 6c. ℘ lb. KASE & HOUVER sold 97 Lambs, weight 5,850 lbs., at 12c. ℘ lb.; 136 Lambs, weight 8,220 lbs., at 12¼c. ℘ lb.; 93 Lambs, weight 5,120 lbs., at 11¼c. ℘ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for yesterday, 47 cars, containing 774 head of horned Cattle.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today, 1,266 head of horned Cattle, 2,914 Hogs, 5,433 Sheep, arrived in 129 cars. Due today, 5 cars of horned Cattle, 2 cars of Sheep, 3 cars of Hogs.

We are well pleased to inform our readers interested in the meat trade, that T. L. RONKIN, of Quenemo, Kansas, has perfected a house refrigerator and condenser, similar to the meat-cars invented by him for the distant transport of meats. This new contrivance is most valuable to both wholesale and retail butchers, as it puts meat quite beyond the reach of the hottest weather, and thus enables the slaughtering to be carried on out in the far West. It is now on view at Steel's Hotel, Greenwich-street.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 9.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 114,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 111,000 bushels; Oats, 52,000 bushels; by rail—Wheat, 28,000 bushels, Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS—10c. on Wheat, 9c. on Corn, 6c. on Oats to New-York. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; demand good; sales, 10,000 bushels Chicago, by sample, at $1 40; 7,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, to arrive, at $1 41; 20,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 40; 1,000 bushels Port Washington Club at $1 41. CORN active; sales, 18,000 bushels at 63c.; per sample, at 63½c.; No. 2 Western, part to arrive, at 64c.@65c. for No. 1; Western and Yellow closing firm. OATS quiet and firm; sales, 31,000 bushels, No. 2 Chicago at 59c.@59½c. Other articles quiet and unchanged. CATTLE—Receipts light, being 395 cars against 534 cars to same day of last week, and market closed firm at the advance noted in last report. Sales 83 head Illinois Steers, weighing 1,187 lbs. to 1,200 lbs. and 1,246 lbs. at $6 12½, $6 and $5 75. SHEEP firm and stock cleared out; only one sale was made, for want of offerings, as follows: 176 Indianas, weighing 100 lbs., at $5 12½. No Lambs in market. HOGS—No change; 783 head, weighing 175 lbs. to 199 lbs., sold at $4 05@$4 60.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 9.—FLOUR in good demand and market unchanged; sales, 3,000 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $7 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; sales, 1 car White at $1 65; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 47. CORN firmer; Low Mixed held at 68c. OATS unchanged at 61c.@62c. for Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 50 for bolted; $1 40 for unbolted, ℘ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $23@$25; Shipstuffs, $25@$28; Middlings, $28@$32 ℘ ton, as to quality. HIGHWINES, 91½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour, 30c., Wheat, 7c., Corn, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $3 75 to New-York, $5 to Philadelphia. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS—By Lake, 12,200 bushels Wheat and 1,329,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS—By Canal, 17,500 bushels Wheat, 8,400 bushels Corn and 2,228,000 feet Lumber. The amount of Grain on the Canals from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water, yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: Wheat, 924,090 bushels; Corn, 1,091,000 bushels; Oats, 205,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels, and Rye, 1,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—COTTON inactive; sales at 18c. FLOUR quiet and weak; superfine Winter, $5 25@$5 30; extra do., $5 70@$5 75; double extra do., $6@$6 30. WHEAT—Spring, nothing done; Winter dull and declining except for best grades; sample lots prime Red, $1 50; do. White, $1 55. CORN better; mixed, on track, 49c.@50c.; No. 2, in elevator, 53c.; sacked, 58c. OATS dull and unchanged; No. 2, in elevator, 50c.; sacked, 54½c.@55½c. BARLEY dull; No. 3 at 70c. RYE wanted; 77c.@80c. TOBACCO strong. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. WHISKY strong at 91c. PORK held stiffly at $16. Dry-salted MEATS, no sales. BACON active and higher; large sales on spot and future delivery; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c. LARD higher; 10c.@10½c. Live HOGS in good demand; $3 25@$3 75. CATTLE in local demand. RECEIPTS—2,406 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats and 500 Hogs.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 9.—WHEAT in improved demand; sales one car lot No. 2 Amber Michigan at $1 60; two cars No. 1 White do., $1 70, and a bag lot of Diehl at $1 85. RYE quiet and nominal. CORN neglected. BARLEY-MALT in active request; sales two cars State, made from six-rowed barley, at $1 25; 3,000 bushels city-made from Canada West, at $1 40. OATS quiet. CATTLE—The market opened tame, but with receipts of 42 cars less than last week, holders obtained fully ⅛c. ℘ lb. advance over the closing prices of last week; the prices ranged from 5½c.@7½c., principally at 6⅛c. The market for SHEEP and LAMBS, with moderate receipts and good demand, is from ⅛c.@¼c. higher; common to fair, 4c.@5c.; fair to good, 5c.@6c.; extra, 6¼c. Lambs range from 9c.@11c. Nothing of moment doing in HOGS; receipts large and held at $4 60@$5 ℘ 100 lbs.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 9.—FLOUR firm; No. 2 Spring firm; advanced ⅛c.@¼c.; closed firm at $1 29⅝; this afternoon, $1 30@$1 30¼. CORN—No. 2 mixed firm; closed at 54c.@54⅛c.; in the afternoon quiet but firm at 54⅛c.@54⅜c. OATS—No. 2 quiet; declined ⅛c.: 49⅛c.@49⅝c. RYE—No. 2 quiet at 81⅛c. BARLEY nominal; No. 2 at 65c. PROVISIONS firm; Mess PORK, $14 12½@$15, June; $15@$15 12½, July. LARD unchanged. BULK-MEATS held firmly. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 150,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 370 bushels Barley and 8,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—20,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 138,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley and 7,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS active.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—COTTON—The feeling is quieter and prices declined ⅛c.; Middling Uplands, 19c.; do. Orleans, 19½c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extras, $5 62½@$6; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 50@$7 25; Pennsylvania do., $6 25@$6 75; Indiana and Ohio do., $7@$7 50; Fancy brands, $7 75@$9. WHEAT dull; Ohio and Indiana Red, $1 60@$1 62; Amber, $1 68. RYE ranges from $1 05@$1 15. CORN in limited request; Yellow, 73c.@74c.; sales, 42,000 bushels Mixed Western, 72c. OATS in fair demand at 67c.@68c. COFFEE firm; Rio, 14c.@14½c., gold; Laguayra, 15c.@15½c. Sugar steady; fair to good Refining Cuba, 9c.@9½c. PETROLEUM rather irregular; Crude, 19½c.; Refined, 26¾c. WHISKY, 94c. for Western, in iron.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—COTTON easier; Middling offered at 19¼c.@19½c.; net receipts, 175 bales; gross, 187 bales; exports, coastwise, 98 bales; stock, 1,046 bales; net receipts of the week, 550 bales; gross, 978 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 49 bales; coastwise, 270 bales; sales of the week, 2,450 bales. FLOUR quiet but firm on choice. WHEAT dull, but entirely unchanged. CORN—Southern White scarce and active at 82c.@83c.; do. Yellow steady at 73c.@75c. OATS active, stock scarce, 70c.@74c. Mess PORK unchanged. BACON active, with advancing tendency; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Rib Sides, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.@9½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c.@17c. LARD dull at 11c.@11½c. WHISKY firm at 94c.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—COTTON unchanged and quiet; Middling Upland, 19c. FLOUR firm; stock scarce; Family, $6 80. WHEAT scarce and firm; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 50. CORN—demand fair; prices advanced; sales at 55c.@57c. RYE unchanged; sales at 95c.@$1 03. PORK quiet and weak; $16 asked, $15 50 offered. LARD unchanged; sales at 9¾c. Bulk MEATS quiet and weak; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib, 7¾c. BACON in fair demand, but at lower rates; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Sides, 8⅛c.@9c. HOGS steady with a moderate demand; sales at $4@$4 25. CATTLE dull and unchanged; sales at $2 25@$6 50. TOBACCO in fair demand and firm. WHISKY dull and market unsettled; sales at 88c.@89c., closing at 89c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 9.—COTTON—Private telegrams more favorable than public, 18⅛c.; receipts today, 485 bales; shipments, 280 bales; receipts of the week, 2,200 bales; shipments, 4,200 bales; sales of the week, 3,000 bales; stock, 5,500 bales. FLOUR unchanged and quiet at $5 50@$9. CORN active and higher at 72c.@73c. OATS unchanged, 62c.@63c. LARD dull and nominal. PORK scarce and firm. BACON firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear sides, 9¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 9.—COTTON steady; nothing doing; Middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 1,860 bales; gross, 2,464 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,834 bales; sales, 650 bales; stock, 78,128 bales; net receipts of the week, 8,441 bales; gross, 10,790 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 11,991 bales; to Havre, 13,118 bales; to Bremen, 2,624 bales; to Hamburg, 1,276 bales; to Barcelona, 379 bales; coastwise, 3,415 bales; sales of the week, 20,000 bales.

LOUISVILLE, June 9—COTTON firmer; easier; not quotably lower; Middling Uplands, 18c. FLOUR active and firmer; stock scarce; Family Extra, $7. GRAIN market without decided change; Wheat, $1 50@$1 55; Corn, 68c.; Oats, 63c.; Rye, $1. PROVISIONS firm and less active; no buyers in market; dealers asking yesterday's quotations. WHISKY quiet and steady at 89c. TOBACCO firmer and active; Lugs, $4 75@$6 25; low to Medium Leaf, $6 50@$13.

SAVANNAH, June 9.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 342 bales; exports, to the Continent, 100 bales; coastwise, 1,005 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 10,353 bales; net receipts of the week, 3,818 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,639 bales; to the Continent, 5,009 bales; coastwise, 4,263 bales; sales of the week, 850 bales.

MOBILE, June 9.—COTTON quiet, but steady; Middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 337 bales; exports coastwise, 1,101 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 16,136 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,728 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,201 bales; to the Continent, 713 bales; coastwise, 2,211 bales; sales of the week, 3,600 bales.

GALVESTON, June 9.—COTTON quiet; good ordinary, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 853 bales; exports, coastwise, 340 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 51,905 bales; net receipts of the week, 4,604 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,425 bales; coastwise, 698 bales; sales of the week, 3,600 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 9.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 307 bales; exports, coastwise, 156 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 7,821 bales; net receipts of the week, 2,432 bales; exports to the continent, 466 bales; coastwise, 2,142 bales; sales of the week, 1,300 bales.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 9.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet and steady: No. 1 Red Winter, $1 47; No. 2 do., $1 44. CORN—High mixed, 60c.; low mixed, 59c. OATS, 57c. PETROLEUM very strong; Crude, $5 90@$6; Refined, 24c.@24½c.

NORFOLK, June 9.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17⅛c.; net receipts, 305 bales; exports, coastwise, 337 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 1,738 bales; net receipts of the week, 3,266 bales; exports, coastwise 4,191 bales; sales of the week, 125 bales.

WILMINGTON, June 9.—COTTON dull; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 52 bales; exports coastwise, 290 bales; stock, 825 bales; net receipts of the week, 442 bales; exports coastwise, 769 bales; sales of the week, 156 bales.

BOSTON, June 9.—COTTON dull; Middling, 19⅛c.; gross receipts, 905 bales; stock, 5,000 bales; net receipts of the week, 68 bales; gross, 4,283 bales; sales of the week, 2,800 bales.

DETROIT, Mich., June 9.—WHEAT unchanged and quiet; No. 1 White, $1 45¾; Amber, $1 45. OATS—Demand good at full prices, 55c.

CITY POINT, Va., June 9.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 425 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 9—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 91⅛ for money, and 91⅛ for the account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90½; 1865, old, 90⅛; 1867, 92⅛; Ten-forties, 88⅛.

1½ P. M.—United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90⅜.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90⅛; 1865, old, 90⅛; 1867, 92⅛; Ten-forties, 88⅛.

FRANKFORT, June 8—Evening.—United States Five-twenty bonds closed at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, June 9—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steadier; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales yesterday were 12,000 bales instead of 20,000 bales as reported. The sales of the week have been 144,000 bales, of which 20,000 bales were taken for export and 47,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 914,000 bales, of which 579,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 42,000 bales, including 17,000 bales American. Actual export, 18,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.

1½ P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady at 12s. 3d. ℘ cental for California White; Red Spring, 10s. 10d.@11s. 1d.; Red Winter, 11s. 6d. The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 23,000 quarters, of which 19,000 were American. CORN, 31s. 6d. ℘ quarter for New. PEAS, 40s. 6d. ℘ quarter for Canadian. LARD, 47s. ℘ cwt.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firmer; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for export and speculation. The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated at 461,000 bales, of which 206,000 bales are American.

TRADE REPORT.—The market for Yarns and fabrics at Manchester is steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 59s. ℘ bbl. for fine Western Prime Mess.

LONDON, June 9—5 P. M.—TALLOW, 43s. 9d. ℘ cwt. Refined PETROLEUM, 17¾d.@18d. ℘ gallon.

Evening.—Calcutta LINSEED, 63s.@63s. 6d. ℘ cwt. LINSEED-CAKE, £10@£10 5s. ℘ ton. Spirits TURPENTINE, 39s. 6d.@40s. ℘ cwt.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Stoddart, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
EAST LYNNE. Leading characters by Miss Lucille Western and Messrs. J. A. Hearne and F. Mordaunt.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
NO NAME. Leading characters by Messrs. D. H. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, Miss Clara Morris, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Kate Newton.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner 6th-av.
THE MAN O'AIRLIE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Sheridan, and Miss Seldon.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
KIT, OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. Leading characters by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Rose Evans.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition..... $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum..... 3
Two copies, one year..... 5
Ten copies, one year..... 25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2
Five copies, one year..... 8
Ten copies, one year..... 15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year..... 25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra 3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is expected that the state of siege in Paris will cease on Monday. Arms are still found in large quantities concealed in cellars, churches and elsewhere. Offenders against the Government are to be treated by the Courts-martial as military, and not as political, prisoners. Gen. ROSSEL and M. COURBET have been arrested. It is said that Gen. L'ADMIRAULT will be Governor of Paris. The election for filling vacancies in the French Assembly are to be held on the 9th of July. Prince NAPOLEON will doubtless be a candidate for Corsica. The Orleans Princes promise not to take their seats during the existence of the present Assembly. The Minister of Finance has presented to the Assembly a bill providing for a loan of £100,000,000. He urged the prompt payment of the indemnity. The Westmeath bill, for the repression of violence in Ireland, passed the British House of Commons yesterday. Snow fell in Yorkshire, England, yesterday.

GENERAL.

The Homeopathic Convention adjourned yesterday to meet May 22, 1872, in Washington. Dr. TALBOT, of New-Jersey, was elected President; Dr. YOULIN, Vice-President; Dr. MCCLATHESY, General Secretary; Dr. E. M. KELLOGG, of New-York, Treasurer.

As RICHARD KERR was rowing four young girls in the upper level, at the Cohoes Mills, above Troy, on Thursday night, the boat upset, and one of the girls, MAGGIE MCNUTT, was drowned. KERR saved one, Miss BELLE FERGUSON saved another, and Miss MCNUTT and BERTHA REDWOOD went through a covered passage, or flume, 300 feet long. Miss REDWOOD survives, but is in a dangerous condition.

A dispatch from Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, states that Gen. SHERMAN was to leave there yesterday, and Fort Leavenworth on Saturday.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church is in session in Albany. The publications of the society for the past year were greatly in excess of previous years. The cash receipts were $30,688; the assets, $477,850, and the liabilities, $863,527.

A verdict of $3,500 damages was given yesterday in Boston against the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for injuries inflicted on JOHN A. COLMAN in putting him off a train.

Charlestown, Mass., is to celebrate the anniversary of Bunker Hill this year with unusual éclat.

The Olympics, of Philadelphia, were defeated yesterday by the White Stockings, of Chicago, by a score of 16 to 2.

A fire at Oakland, Livingston County, on Thursday night, destroyed the Presbyterian Church, a hotel and two dwellings.

Yesterday morning, CUTLER'S planing mill, WATSON & MASON'S pail factory, KENDRICK & BENJAMIN'S Novelty Works, LOOMI'S turning shop, LASKER'S sash and blind factory, and VAN ALSTON'S paper mills, in Fulton, N. Y., were burned, involving a loss of about $55,000.

F. A. MACARTNEY, Disbursing Clerk of the Post-office Department, was sent to an insane asylum yesterday. A deficiency of about $30,000 was found in his accounts.

The *Polaris* leaves Washington for New-York today, and is expected to start for the Arctic regions about the 25th inst.

The strike of laborers employed on the public works of Washington is altogether at an end, the men having resumed work at $1 50 per day.

The New-Hampshire Senate was still examining the election returns of some of its members, yesterday. The Democrats in the House are said to be determined to force a vote on Governor before the sick Republican members take their seats, but it is thought they will not succeed before next week.

Mr. WADE'S position in relation to the Ohio Republican State Convention is set forth in a letter from him published yesterday in Cincinnati. He says: "Should the Republican Convention consider that it is essential to success to order me again into the field, I could not disobey their mandate without base ingratitude, if not dereliction of principle."

The International Typographical Union, yesterday, after a statement had been made in behalf of Columbia Union that they had never desired to force the negro question on the International Union, adopted a resolution that the Albany Convention did not intend to censure the Washington Union by the resolution passed in reference to L. F. DOUGLASS.

Mme. JOANNA MARIA GOVERDINA PENTERMANS, a native of Belgium, died on a western-bound emigrant train near Brady's Island, Nebraska, on Thursday night. About $10,000, mostly in United States bonds, were found on her person.

The Board of Steam-boat Inspectors met at Washington yesterday to draw up new rules in accordance with the law of the last session of Congress for the protection of life on steam vessels. It will probably take a month to complete the work.

The recent reports of hostile movements by the Indians of Montana are denied. An attack was made upon the Indians at Fort Berthold, Dakota, in the latter part of May, by some members of the Sioux tribe, but without serious results.

The City Debt—Another "Statement."

An evening paper publishes what it calls "an official statement of the public debt of the City and County of New-York as it stood upon the 1st day of May, 1871." This, we suppose, is the report of Controller CONNOLLY, which, after being kept back three years, the *Post* promised should be forthcoming on the 1st of April last. If what the *Post* publishes is the whole of the "report" which Mr. CONNOLLY intends to vouchsafe to the public, he might as well have kept it back three years longer, for all the information it contains concerning matters about which the people seek to be enlightened. It is but a grim satisfaction to be told that the City and County debt amounts to eighty-four millions of dollars, though that is a very different "statement" from the one made to the Connolly whitewashing Committee, on the eve of the last election. What the people want to know is, what has been done with the money? In a word, they want, and they intend to have at no distant day, a *bona fide* "report" of the transactions of the Controller's office during the last three years—such a report as the law requires, and such as used to be published quarterly before RICHARD B. CONNOLLY took possession of the office—a detailed report containing every item of money paid out of the City Treasury, when paid, to whom paid, and what for.

It is Mr. CONNOLLY'S misfortune, as well as his fault, that any report which he might publish at this late day would be looked upon with suspicion. He has so long kept the people in the dark about the transactions of his office; he has so persistently disregarded the plain letter of the law, as well as the appeals of the Press and of the people; he has resorted to such dishonorable subterfuge and deception for the purpose of whitewashing his official conduct, that a *prima-facie* case of fraud and malfeasance in office has already been made out against him in the public mind, and nothing but a thorough overhauling of his books and vouchers by an outside, disinterested party will ever remove this conviction. If Mr CONNOLLY were an honest man he would court such an investigation—nay, he would have demanded it long ago.

But to return to this "official statement" in the *Post*. It purports to give a list of all the outstanding bonds against the City and County, with their amounts, and the dates at which they fall due—the dates of their issue being, for some reason, omitted. According to this "statement," the total funded debt of the City and County on the 1st of May ult., was $82,058,714, and the amount of securities in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was $17,784,063—leaving the absolute indebtedness of the City and County, over and above its assets, $64,274,651. The first point that will strike the public in this new "statement" is its wide variation from the statement published last November over the signatures of Moses Taylor, E. D. Brown, J. J. Astor, George R. Sistare, Edward Schell and Marshall O. Roberts. Their statement, which claimed to have been made after a thorough examination of the books of the Finance Department, put the whole debt of the City and County at $69,005,498, and the securities of the Sinking Fund at $20,361,011—leaving the absolute indebtedness $48,644,487. They followed up this statement with the following triumphant flourish of their whitewashing brush: "At the rate at which the redemption of this debt has been provided for during the period of the office of the present Controller, the whole City debt, as above, will be extinguished in less than twelve years." Well, let us see. Since last November, according to those two statements, (both official,) the City and County debt has *increased* from $69,005,498 to $82,058,714, while the securities of the Sinking Fund have *decreased* from $20,361,011 to $17,784,063—leaving the actual indebtedness $15,630,163 greater than it was then. Now it may be that a debt which increases at the rate of more than thirty per cent. in seven months is in a fair way of being "extinguished in less than twelve years," but we doubt whether any accountant, who was not a professional whitewasher, would be able to figure out such a result. It is very certain that if the debt of New-York is extinguished in that time it can only be by repudiation.

But these figures, in the statement now put forth by "Slippery" DICK, widely as they differ from those of his November whitewashers, by no means represent the whole debt of the City as it will stand when the Albany legislation of last Winter is complied with. The present statement contains none of the items for which the bonds of the City are to be issued during the present Summer, and which will be added to the permanent debt of the City. These new items, a list of which we have heretofore published, amount in the aggregate to about thirty millions of dollars. This sum, added to the existing debt, as given in the Controller's statement, will make the total indebtedness of the City and County $112,058,714, for the extinguishment of which there is a balance of $17,784,063 in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. It appears, then, that the real debt of New-York, over and above its assets in the Sinking Fund, is more than double the amount represented last Fall by ROBERTS, ASTOR & CO. This is on the supposition that the Controller has finally given us the facts—a somewhat rash supposition, we admit.

A People's Hunting-Ground.

At the recent Sportsmen's Convention in Utica, the following resolution was offered by Mr. C. E. WHITEHEAD, of this City:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the forests of the Adirondacks, being a natural reserve for the recreation of the public, should be preserved by an act of the Legislature of the State, as a public forest, inalienable and indestructible forever, for the uses of the public.

This idea has been frequently presented by those familiar with the remarkable scenery in the northern portions of our State. There is, as our readers well know, a region of lakes and forests lying west of Lake Champlain, which, an island in the earliest geological periods, is still an island in the midst of modern civilization. No railroads, or canal, or turnpike traverses it; no steam-whistle is heard in all its borders; no boat for commerce or pleasure larger than a row-boat cuts the silent waters of its hundreds of lakes and streams. Here, alone in the Eastern States, the whirl of the factory or the hum of commerce is not heard. Around this enchanted island, the waves of business and the currents of traffic, and all the storm of the busy American world seem to beat in vain, leaving its sylvan solitudes and still lakes and ancient forests as peaceful and lonely as they were when the Pilgrims first landed.

On any modern map of railroads and cities "the Adirondacks" are still an island, as they were when the first Laurentian rocks rose slowly above the wilderness of waters which covered what is now the Continent of America. Into this island of forests have fled the game, whose congeners have been exterminated in the more settled portions of the Northern States. Here are more of the red deer of America than anywhere else this side of the Rocky Mountains, though these animals are destined soon to be exterminated even here, unless the sportman's conventions, or other authorities, frame and secure the passage of more stringent laws protecting them from the present merciless slaughter. Here, too, in waters which the Indians well knew and frequented when our own region was a wilderness, the delicious brook and lake trout have congregated, and give the best sport for fly or trolling-line which any waters, except those of Maine, can offer.

But the most attractive feature of this whole region is its "divine" atmosphere. Whether owing to its altitude, or to the immense range of forest and swamp around it, and the consequent radiation, it is the coolest inland district in the Northern States, and the air has a singular purity and tonic in it. Travelers compare it to the atmosphere of the High Alps. August in the Adirondacks is like October on the sea-board. This region has two great divisions—one, the mountains proper, which are not very accessible to the ordinary traveling public; the other, the "lake country," lying to the west and north-west of the mountain barrier. It is the latter which is referred to in the resolution presented to the Sportsmen's Convention. This district would indeed make a superb people's park for all future centuries. At present, much of the wild land in it is hardly worth more than three dollars an acre. A vast territory, now perfectly useless for agricultural and other purposes, could be bought by the State for a comparatively small sum. If left to itself, it will soon be broken up by modern improvements, and the last hunting-ground, or place for general recreation for all, remaining in our State, will pass away.

The land reformers of England are struggling now to preserve the commons and forests of the Kingdom against the encroachments of private or regal owners, for the recreation of the people. Why should we not early, in this State, secure for all the future a people's hunting-ground and forest? It has been often noted, as a remarkable evidence of American civilization, that California should so early have set aside, for public use and enjoyment forever, a tract of such pure beauty and pleasure as the wonderful Yosemite Cañon. Probably no civilized State has done so wise and far-reaching an act. But the Yosemite Valley is difficult and expensive to reach for the Californians compared to the Adirondack Lake country in its access to the people of this State. Even from this City it is only a day and a half distant, with small traveling expense. And to people in the interior it is still more convenient.

If preserved, and carefully guarded by public foresters, it would remain the most delightful hunting and fishing ground for our youth ever offered in any country. Here, too, in these peaceful solitudes, the lovers of natural beauty would gather from every part of the State, to enjoy what is fast passing away, "the forest primeval," and lakes and streams unvexed by the keel of commerce. Here, the aged and the invalid would come to breathe pure air, and remain apart from the noise and hurry and business of American life. What princes and millionaires enjoy in the Old World—their own solitudes and undisturbed forests and preserves—would here be offered to the people, without price or condition, except an observance of the laws. Will not the country Press, and the Sportsmen's Conventions and their organs, recommend this measure of civilization untill it become law?

The Spring Meeting at Jerome Park.

With every prospect of fair weather to lend the crowning attraction—the only attraction for which its managers perforce rely on chance—and with a field of competitors probably never equaled at Jerome Park, the Spring Meeting of the Jockey Club begins today. We need scarcely recommend such of our readers as have the leisure, to attend it. Slowly, but surely, our Westchester race-track has won its way to public favor, and year after year has brought increased multitudes to participate in its novel pleasures. This, too, in the face of much ill-omened prophesy, and many popular prejudices. Racing is a sport opposed to all Northern habits, and especially opposed to our utilitarian convictions. In a country where riding is so infrequent and driving so universal, the racer must necessarily be regarded only as a costly and useless luxury, while the trotting horse receives all care and cultivation. But, precisely for this reason, because we believe it may tend to encourage so peaceful a pastime, and so healthful an exercise as riding, do we believe the race-track worthy of encouragement, especially when conducted under such unexceptionable auspices as have always controlled Jerome Park.

Doubtless, the influence of these races has been strong in just the direction we have indicated. If more and better riders are to be seen in our streets today then ten years ago, the improvement may be traced, in no slight degree to the stimulus given by the meetings of the Jockey Club. But apart from this benefit, the originators of this enterprise have many claims upon our gratitude. If only because they have given excuse for a few additional holidays to a community overworked and sadly in need of them, they have merited thanks and substantial support. The recreation they offer, moreover, has every accessory which can render it attractive and invigorating. The drive through the Summer beauties of Central Park, and the fresh green lanes of Westchester in the perfect June weather, is alone a sufficient delight. In the surroundings and incidents of the course itself, the gayety and animation of the crowd, the shifting kaliedoscope of bright colors and pretty faces, the inspiration of happiness from the sight of thousands of happy people, the music, the fresh air and the sunshine, the excitement of the brief contests—all these are elements of a rare and varied enjoyment, such as sends the jaded worker back with a fresher heart to his labors.

From most of the evil associations which usually hedge round a race-track, Jerome Park is singularly free. Disreputable persons are to be met there, as they are to be met in any place of public resort. But they are kept within proper and rigid limits—one must, indeed, look for them to find them. From the Grand Stand and the Club-house such persons are carefully excluded, and ladies may, and do, go to the track with even greater security than to opera or ball. Betting may go on, but betting there is everywhere, and this, too, at the Park is mostly confined to the mystic circle that gathers about the quarter-stretch and the pool-stand. And, so far as the races themselves are concerned, we do not know that their absolute fairness has ever been questioned. In every respect, Jerome Park may compare more than favorably with the most famous English race-tracks, and, indeed, bids fair before long to be the sole heir of their vanished glories. All accounts represent that the popular interest in the sport is dying out in its very fatherland, and the reason is generally traced to the corruption and scandalous "jockeying" that have of late years tarnished the record of the English turf. The management at Jerome Park have won popularity and confidence by a strict adherence to fair dealing. We trust there will never be occasion to reverse the flattering and honorable verdict of the public.

The racing today will comprise a handicap, and a two-mile race for all ages, the Belmont stakes for three-year olds, and a steeple-chase, which is always a picturesque and attractive sight, and for which it is hoped an exceptionally fine field will start. But the main interest of the day will centre in the Belmont Stakes, for which there are unusually many entries. If *Harry Bassett*, a new name at the Park, does not sadly belie all that is said of him, and has equally worthy competitors, a capital race may be expected.

A Privileged Class.

The unexpected outburst of public feeling elicited by the Foster case, seems to have had a gratifying effect on our car conductors. Drunken men are now put off the cars with astonishing frequency, and we are even encouraged to hope for the time when gross language and offensive conduct shall be as little tolerated as drunkenness on our public conveyances. The right of decent passengers to protection from this sort of annoyance, is, however, still left in abeyance. The Police Commissioners have apparently been too much occupied to settle the last case presented to them by the Fourth-avenue Railroad Company. Conductors are thus still left in doubt as to whether ladies and gentlemen have any sensibilities which foul-mouthed rowdies are bound to respect It is desirable that this point should be decided as speedily as possible. Mayor HALL'S plan of suppressing disorder on the street cars by "dead-heading" policemen, will do little practical good to the community, if those excellent free-riders are to be, after all, powerless to prevent one of the most disgusting and offensive phases of ruffianism. As between the harmless sot who has fuddled himself into stupor, and the sober, swaggering "Ring" politician, who poisons the air with his blasphemy, most people compelled to choose an undesirable fellow-passenger would prefer the former.

But for this inconsistency of the Police authorities the conductors are not responsible. In other respects they really appear to have been striving of late to do their duty, as they understand it. But it seems there is a class of men before whose dignity their authority abases itself, and their resolution vanishes into thin air. At least so much is to be inferred from an item in our local column of yesterday, which we trust Sheriff BRENNAN perused with interest. He need not have paused to ask if the story be true; there is a sad verisimilitude about it which at once enforces conviction. Lest, however, he may have overlooked it, we will repeat it here for his edification. On a Third-avenue car, the other evening, the conductor's attention was called to two drunken fellows on the rear platform, who had for some time been making themselves obnoxious by their loud ribaldry and insulting familiarities to women getting on and off the car. But the conductor replied to the appeal, with an awe-struck air, that the more drunken and scurrilous one of the two was a Deputy Sheriff, and entitled by virtue of his position to say and do whatever he pleased. This representation was not to be gainsaid by any one possessing the slightest knowledge of New-York politics, and the genial Deputy Sheriff and his jovial comrade continued their pleasant pastime of blasphemy, and insulting women, to their heart's content.

The conductor's notion of the powers of a Deputy Sheriff was very little exaggerated, either in point of theory or practice. If that official is not above the law, he believes himself to be, and a large part of the community believe him to be, and that amounts to very much the same in theory. A Deputy Sheriff is to a City Marshal, in point of irresponsibility and defiance of law, as a Tweed, let us say, to a Connolly. So widespread is the popular belief in the inviolateness attaching to this particular office, that numbers of the class of amateur blackguards variously known among their congeners as "sports," or "bloods," or "young men about town," annually get themselves made special Deputy Sheriffs, for the sake of the immunity in scoundrelism which the dignity is supposed to afford. These things can hardly be known to Sheriff BRENNAN, who is a man indefatigable in the exercise of his duties.

Immigration and its Course.

Everybody admits that we owe no inconsiderable portion of our prosperity and rapid development to foreign immigration. The rapid growth of the Pacific coast has been remarkable, but the population of the States west of the Sierras was drawn, for the most part, from the older States. The West and more especially the North-western States, attest the value of immigration. During the decade just passed there was a considerable decrease in the number of arrivals. The causes for this, both in this country and Europe, are now happily removed. At the beginning of the decade our own war, and in the last year of it the war in Europe, operated against large immigration. Those who have made the subject a special study predict that in the present decade the increase of population from foreign immigration will far surpass that of any former period. Emigration from Ireland has reached its maximum, and will, without doubt, show, in the next ten years, a considerable decline. This will, however, be more than counterbalanced by the increase from Germany, and in addition the people of other countries from which immigration has heretofore been small will be attracted to the United States by the certainty of bettering their condition. The immigration from Sweden and Norway in the last decade is worthy of attention as illustrating how rapidly the increase will be from any country so soon as the superior advantages of the United States come to be known. In the decade ending with the year 1860, immigration from Sweden and Norway was but 20,981; in the decade ending with the year 1870, it increased to 117,799. This large immigration sought the North-western States, adding to the wealth, and aiding in the rapid increase of population, which bids fair to give to this section a preponderating influence in directing the affairs of the nation.

The Southern States, relieved from the burden of slavery, are now seeking to develop their resources by encouraging immigration. They have learned the secret of the success of the Northern and Western States, and are resolved to profit by it. Lands are abundant and cheap, and a large portion of them capable of cultivation; the climate is desirable and the products varied; water and timber are abundant and the markets are easy of access. Agents of different States are now in Europe for the purpose of bringing the advantages of the country to the attention of intending immigrants. But as these agents represent a particular interest, their representations of the superior advantages South will not be implicitly believed. Large grants of land have been made by the Government to certain railroads, and these also have agents in Europe, but their representations are open to the same objection as those made by agents of the Southern States, and the immigrant, while listening to each and comparing their statements, will, as heretofore, rely on the information contained in the letters of his countrymen who have made homes for themselves in the West.

Our laws favor immigation, but the peoples of other countries require a knowledge of them. Little care has hitherto been taken to give the immigrant information with regard to the resources of the different sections of the country. The skilled workman knew that he must remain in or near the large cities and manufacturing towns, and the agricultural laborer, having a small sum to invest in land, or seeking employment, that he must "go West." The special report of Mr. EDWARD YOUNG, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, just published, will afford the immigrant all needful information. With infinite labor, a large mass of statistics relative to the agricultural advantages of each State, and the wages of labor, skilled and unskilled, in different sections, has been collected and arranged. It is indeed the immigrant's hand-book, and will be found equally valuable to the foreign immigrant and to the citizens of the older States who contemplate removing to a newer country. The price of land, its nearness and accessibility to market, the kind of produce and its market value, the nature of soil, cost of stock, wages of skilled and unskilled labor, and many other valuable data are given, which will enable the immigrant to contrast the advantages offered by different sections, and to decide in advance of embarkation where he will settle—thus saving him much time, anxiety, and expense. This work, which is published by the authority of the Government, will exercise an important influence in determining the future direction of immigration, and it brings into notice many regions which are at present almost unknown to the foreign workman or agriculturist.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Opinion Nationale* warns the French people that they are stumbling toward another monarchy. That is undoubtedly where M. THIERS' policy has a tendency to land them, but it is to be observed that a good number of Bonapartist candidates are about to "run" for the Assembly, and this will give some indication of the temper of the constituencies toward the dethroned Emperor. Among these candidates appears the name of M. HAUSSMANN, who would doubtless like to try his hand again at improving Paris. It would tax his skill to restore the capital to the condition in which it stood before his late master plunged the country into war. The ORLEANS Princes have promised not to take their seats in the present Assembly. They may not be deficient in courage, and yet not be over eager to trust themselves in Paris until the volcanic forces are spent.

Among other evidence adduced on the Tichborne trial since we last called the attention of the public to it, is that of a highly-respectable surgeon, Dr. LIPSCOMBE. He attended the lost ROGER TICHBORNE before his departure for South America. When he saw the man who now claims to be Sir ROGER, he recognized him, and was reminded that he had once treated him (Sir ROGER) for a relaxed sore throat. The doctor denied it. "Yes, you did," said the claimant, "I remember you putting that nasty stuff (caustic) down my throat; I can taste it yet." The doctor went home and referred to his books, and found that the claimant was quite right. Such incidents as this certainly make it extremely hard to believe that the claimant is an impostor. How was anybody but the real ROGER to know of so slight a circumstance as a doctor attending him for a sore throat nearly twenty years ago! An old servant of the TICHBORNE family deposed that the missing ROGER had, when a boy, one knee rather larger than the other. He had examined the present claimant, and found the same peculiarity in him—moreover, he recognized him by many other signs. Some of these witnesses contradicted themselves about dates, and also contradicted their own affidavits, made months ago—but the theory that they are all in a vast conspiracy is decidedly harder to believe than that the claimant is the real Sir ROGER. However, the other side has yet to be heard.

The London *Post* has joined the thin ranks of those who oppose the Treaty of Washington. Its special complaint is as follows: "If once the principle is solemnly affirmed that acts are to be judged by rules subsequently made to fit them, international law at once becomes a chaos; no country will know what its duties are to any other country." At the close of every war, acts are judged by rules made subsequent to their commission, just in proportion as the war is decisive. The enforcement of such rules is the object of war. How much better, then, when the true interests of two great nations required the adoption of rules partially new to one of them, that they should be acknowledged and applied without war. That such a result is possible in our day is one of the greatest, we may perhaps say the very greatest, achievement of modern civilization.

We find in an evening paper a renewal of some of the arguments long since presented in the TIMES for the union of Brooklyn and New-York, under a common Municipal Government. At present the two cities are maintaining two distinct swarms of political flies, but they are of a common stock. Within five years, Brooklyn ringleaders have formed close partnership with those of New-York, and have striven for the most accurate imitation possible of their illustrious prototypes on this side of the river. The great bridge will be a tie to bind the two cities in more senses than one. Its erection was made possible by the municipal subscription of New-York to its capital stock, and since, on its completion, there will be every reason why the two cities should be one, the mere pride of maintaining its separate political machine ought not to prevent the consolidation finding favor in the eyes of Brooklynites.

The Mormons refuse to pay the expenses of the United States Courts, and the lawyers have compromised by an arrangement to divide the expense of jury fees in civil cases between their clients. It remains to be seen how far a portion of the community, which commences by repudiating the ordinary expenses of Court, can be made to respond to damages decreed by the Courts they refuse to support. It is not impossible that this question may yet provoke that conflict with Mormon stubbornness which appears to a certain extent inevitable.

We discussed the other day the subject of narrow-gauge railways. There can be no doubt that this question is rising into importance among us, and reaching its solution in a very practical way. It now looks as if Connecticut enterprise would be accredited with the promptest acceptance of the new system, for on last Wednesday the Legislative Railroad Committee of that State had before it a petitioner for a narrow-gauge railroad from Hartford to Unionville. According to the engineer's estimates, this projected road is to be fifteen miles long, and to have a gauge of two and a half feet. The road-bed is estimated at ten feet where there are excavations, and eight feet where embankments are necessary. It is expected that the road will be built for $146,500, or less than ten thousand dollars a mile. The promoters of the enterprise press the project with reference to the great additional freighting facilities it will afford the people of that district. No opposition to the petition has yet been made, and as it is an experiment which can neither cost the State anything, nor invade the rights of existing railroad monopolies, there is no good reason why the narrow-gauge problem should not be worked out in Connecticut—that cradle of invention and enterprise.

At the Homeopathic Convention in Philadelphia, three ladies were admitted members of the Homeopathic Institute. The question presented itself not exactly on its merits, but in the form of a disputed point in the construction of the constitution of the Society. The ladies admitted are graduates of three medical schools, and are recommended each by three physicians, several of whose names are widely and favorably known. The practice of this school of medicine seems to have been more freely opened to ladies than that of the allopathic school, and, with the inevitable percentage of failures, some creditable successes are recorded in it.

Five thousand additional head of mixed cattle and 2,000 beeves arrived at Abilene, Kan., yesterday. One hundred and thirty-two thousand head of Texas cattle are now within a radius of twenty-five miles of Abilene.

WASHINGTON.

Meeting of Steam-boat Inspectors—New Rules to be Devised for the Protection of Life—Investigation of the Condition of the South—An Insane Official—His Accounts in a Bad Way—End of the Strike.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The full Board of Steam-boat Inspectors has now come together, the session today, for the first time, having all the members present. The work before the Board requires of its members great special and scientific knowledge, patient labor, investigation and study. There are two classes of rules to be prepared, one for the guidance of officers of steam-boats, which will be a revision to conform to the new law of the rules which are conspicuously posted in all steam-boats, and the class of rules for the inspectors of steam vessels. The new law makes many and important changes from the old. In the first place it more thoroughly organizes the Board of Instectors by the creation of the office of Inspector-General. One other change is the imposition of heavy penalties for the violation of the rules to be made by the Board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Heretofore a violation of these rules was punishable only by dismissal from office. The new law was considered by the Board of Inspectors, at their last annual Convention, before its passage by Congress, and many of its provisions are in accordance with their suggestions. The Board holds its sessions in a large room in the Ebbitt House, which they have already strewed with models of vessels and steam-boat machinery of various kinds. The members of the Board are practical steam-boat men, and have been engaged in constructing steam machinery or in the running or building of vessels for years. The new law contains about eighty sections, embracing many hundred subjects which must be covered in the rules, and if the Board should conclude its labors in a month, it will be only by exceedingly hard work, not interrupted by inharmonious action. The rules which it establishes must be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury before they become operative.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

The circular of the Committees to inquire into the condition of the late insurrectionary States, which were addressed to Governors of the Southern States, were designed to elicit information as to the debts and the rates amounts and subjects of taxation of those States at the present time, and copies of the laws creating those debts and fixing the rates of statements are also requested, if they can be obtained, of the amounts of debts of the States at the time the ordinances of secession were passed, and also of the amounts, rates and subjects of taxation prior to the secession ordinances, with the valuation of slaves where they were taxed. Copies of the Election laws now in force, and those which have been in force since the adoption of the present Constitutions, are also called for. All but one or two of the Governors to whom the circulars were sent have replied. In some instances quite full statements have been collated and furnished, but in others the Committee have simply received piles of books and printed documents, accompanied by a not saying they contained the information sought. The Committee will have a compilation of this information prepared, so that a comparative view of the facts can be taken. It begins to be talked now that the Subcommittee will extend its session all through the Summer, instead of only to the end of this month, as was first proposed.

PROSTRATE DOORS.

The great bronze doors that have stood between the rotunda in the Capitol and the Representatives Hall, are now lying on some wooden blocks in the rotunda and surrounded with rough wooden fences, awaiting the necessary preparations for putting them in the position they are hereafter to occupy.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

AN INSANE DEFAULTER.

It was announced this morning that F. A. MACARTNEY, who was widely known and much esteemed, had lost his reason and had been conveyed to an insane asylum for treatment. Later in the day new excitement was created by the report that much confusion had been discovered in his accounts as disbursing officer of the Post-office Department. Postmaster-General CRESWELL was first informed of this state of accounts on Friday last and immediately commenced an investigation of the matter, and although he has not yet ascertained the exact amount due the Government, it is thought the deficit will not vary from $30,000. MACARTNEY on being interrogated by the Postmaster-General acknowledged the deficit, saying it was caused by blending public and private business, and by speculating in water power and a marble quarry at and above Harper's Ferry. MACARTNEY told the Postmaster-General that he did not know the precise amount he had invested in these enterprises, but he assigned the amount, whatever it may be, with his other effects to the sureties on his bonds. In the Department of Justice, which is investigating the subject, it is the opinion that the Government will not lose anything. MACARTNEY is a man of education and culture, a good writer and successively filled editorial positions on the *Morning Chronicle*, *National Intelligencer* and Washington *Express*. In 1869 he was appointed disbursing officer of the Post-office Department, by Mr. CRESWELL, who had unbounded confidence in his integrity. For a year or two MACARTNEY has been in very bad health, suffering from consumption. He has only lately realized that he must die with that disease. His wife also is in bad health, and this, with his own continued illness, greatly impaired his mental faculties. MACARTNEY'S friends complain that the term defalcation is applied to the confusion, as they allege, of public and private property and funds, and when it is admitted that nothing is lost, and when the fact of insanity would necessarily involve a derangement of business, the fact is recalled that E. B. OLMSTEAD, MACARTNEY'S immediated predecessor, as disbursing agent, was discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of $65,000. His losses appeared to result from aberration of the mind, produced, it was stated, by the excessive use of opium.

END OF THE STRIKE.

Work was very generally resumed by the laborers today, and nothing can be heard of a strike or a striker anywhere. Not a man among those employed at the various points throughout the district, on public or private work, had anything to do with a strike. The laborers, white and colored, are each receiving $1 50 a day.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The following appointments have been confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury: Marquette, Mich.—GEO. FREEMAN, Inspector of Hulls; THOS. C. FITZGERALD, Inspector of Boilers. Huron, Mich.—JOHN S. BOTSFORD, Inspector of Hulls; ASA R. COLE, Inspector of Boilers.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN THE NAVY.

Rear-Admiral L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, in command of the Washington Navy-yard, will be placed on the retired list on the 1st of July, but will probably remain in command of the Yard, as the order of the Secretary, issued about a year ago, forbidding retired officers from holding active commands, has been rescinded. Rear-Admiral S. W. GODON, now in New-York, retires on the 18th inst., when Commodore JAMES ALDEN, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will be promoted to the grade of Rear-Admiral to fill the vacancy. The retirement of Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH on the 1st proxime promotes Commodore ALFRED TAYLOR to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

ABSENCE OF THE CHIEF-ENGINEER.

J. W. KING, Chief of the Bureau of Engineering, left Washington to-night for New-York, whence he will sail to-morrow for Europe on special duty connected with his bureau. Chief Engineer WILLIAM H. SHOCK has been detailed to perform the duties of the bureau in the absence of Mr. KING.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 8, 1871.

The day-journey from New-York to Washington, to one who has taken it many times, and paid his own mileage, is tedious to a degree. I doubt not the G. WASHINGTON family, who gave to it almost as many days as we give hours, found it far less tiresome. There was, for them, always novelty and change, if not excitement and adventure. The old yellow traveling chariot rocked high, on easy, sleep-provoking springs, and old John never drove hard enough to raise a dust about the august travelers.

As I neared the capital, on last Saturday night, dusty and hungry, every landmark was joyfully recognized. Even CLARK MILLS' bronze horse, which seems to have thrown its Jackson, and stands on the sculptor's pleasant country-place, a sign of his calling, or a monument reared to his own fame, though looking almost as awful in the moonlight as the marble steed of the Commandatore in "Don Giovanni," was hailed with something of the delight felt by the shipwrecked sailor, who, coming upon a gibbet, thanked God to find he was in a Christian land.

I returned from my little "scoot" into the North, to find Washington life at a low ebb, the city absolutely drained of Congressmen and Commissioners, fashion and fun. We try not to grieve after Congress, knowing that it is a blessed change for them, that our loss is their gain, &c. We know, too, that if we are good, we shall meet them again, that the places which once knew them, shall know them once or twice more,—unless cadet-selling and bigamy become epidemic, and thin out their ranks; but for the departure of the High Commissioners, who shall console us? That is a dead loss. We had got so used to seeing Lords and Baronets about that we miss them wofully. The "High Joints" may live *without* the capital, but how will the "*capital*" live without the "High Joints?" It "grew by what it fed on."

The Senate went not a day too soon for the convenience of our excellent Sergeant-at-Arms, for he has not only the usual Summer house-cleaning on his hands, but important alterations to superintend, in that old, new, dilapidated, magnificent, cramped-up, stupendous building, which is at once our pride and despair. They are widening the doors in the old part; getting ready to let in the San Dominicans, the Canadians, and the women. Mr. FRENCH, fortunately, may be free from some of a housekeeper's anxieties during the Summer vacation. His rich carpets, well-beaten, folded and laid away, are safe from the ravages of insects, having been, while on the floors, thoroughly saturated with the fluid extract of tobacco. Congress expects every man to do his duty toward its Hiltons. The building has been kept so dry by much gas and anthracite, that nothing gets tarnished there, but reputations. It is the safest place for brass in the country; it is, in short, a place, where "neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where—" but I cannot conscientiously finish the sacred quotation.

As long as this incongruous building, this splendid failure, stands, there will be work to be done and undone upon it. I am constantly reminded, by its present confused and broken-up condition, of the architectural agonies and misfortunes of poor Briggs, as illustrated by JOHN LEECH. You know the wind, one night, blew a tile off the roof of Briggs' house. Briggs sends for a builder to repair the mischief. Builder persuades Briggs to undertake a little alteration in the edifice. In a week's time there isn't a habitable apartment left for poor BRIGGS to lodge in.

Work on the Capitol grounds is going on slowly, but surely. Let the people be easy about their money. I was absent some four weeks. When I left, a certain heap of dust and rubbish was being carted away, out of the sight of the "High Joints." When I returned, it was being carted back to the same spot.

Washington, in its dullest state, is never without its sensation. When I reached home, I was met by the melancholy news of the conviction of Hon. C. C. BOWEN for bigamy. They say the scene in the Court was quite depressing, and that things looked a little serious for BOWEN, though Judge OLIN relieved the awkwardness and unpleasantness of the proceedings by his usual legal persiflage and judicial hilarity. He was as playful and agreeable as he could be under the circumstances,—it takes a murder trial to bring him out in all his wit and wisdom and graceful ease. He is thoroughly at home on the bench, and strives to make the prisoner as much so in the box. Poor BOWEN! He will be no longer beauin' about the girls, in his gay dual life, playing bachelor and benedict off and on. There is nothing left for him, it seems, but to "point a moral and adorn a tale," as the hero of a Wood-Braddon romance. What an illiberal country this is, to be sure! What do the privileges of his order amount to, for a Congressman? How differently fared YELVERTON in the English Courts, and before the House of Lords. What a liberal country it is, to be sure, that admits avowed bigamists of the communion of BRIGHAM into its national halls of legislation, and the son of the prince of all bigamists into its national Academy of Arms.

The strike of the colored workmen still continues. The idle, sullen insurgents still swarm about the City Hall, like so many huge flies about a carcase. Some of their orators, I hear, make furious Black-Red Republican speeches—incendiary tirades against the rich and even against their friends in power. One declared, the other night, that he bitterly repented not having voted the Democratic ticket, and called out assenting cheers from the crowd. Perhaps, if they could bring about a change of administration in the Territory, they would find there is such a thing as "jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire." There were indications of a spirit like this among these people as far back as the Winter succeeding the Emancipation Proclamation. Then, I remember, a white-haired old plantation preacher and contraband rose in one of their meetings, and indignantly asked: "What are yer grumbling about? Yer all better off dan yer ever 'spected to be—dan yer desarve to be. Did yer tink when Mass LINKUM guv ye yer freedom he was gwine to feed yer on ice-cream?"

Some of these colored Communists declaim much against "Yankee meanness," and declare they were better off under their old Southern masters. It is a pity such malcontents had not another Moses, to lead them back into the fair land of bondage. As FREDERICK DOUGLASS once said: "An overseer, with a good whip, could take that notion out of them in about five minutes."

By the way, speaking of "Yankee meanness," I heard, the other day, a story of business "nearness" and hardness, here in Washington, which I never knew surpassed in New-England. A few weeks ago, an undertaker furnished a coffin for, I believe, the head of a poor family. A short time before he had been called upon to supply a similar sad need for a member of the same household, and had been duly paid; but on the second melancholy occasion, feeling some doubt as to the condition of the family exchequer, he demanded payment in advance of the funeral, and on the sum not being forthcoming, lifted the body from the coffin, laid it down somewhere, and bore off his property. Think of the coolness of the proceeding—of saying to a deceased citizen, "I'd thank you for that coffin!"—of serving an ejectment on a dead insolvent, resting under a mistaken impression that he had paid the last debt.

We all hear, with a grateful sense of happiness and relief, the good news from Mr. COLFAX, whose sudden and grave illness shocked us inexpressibly. Habitual cheerfulness and sunniness of temper, and cordial *festa*-day manners are such rare, pleasant, un-American characteristics that we cannot afford to lose them out of our social and political life,—especially as they are embodied in a man representing the best principles of the Republic, identified with much of its noblest history. So, we are glad for ourselves, as well as Mr. COLFAX, Mrs. COLFAX and the baby.

Everybody is pleased to hear that Mr. CORCORAN is able to ride out daily—is really getting well. I hear much of the beauty and comfort, even sumptuousness, of the asylum for old ladies in reduced circumstances which Mr. CORCORAN has built and endowed, naming it the "Louise Home," in memory of a beloved wife. To me this is a far grander monument than the tomb of CECILIA METELLA, that massive mausoleum of the Campagna, that for nearly two thousand years has enshrined, through wars, sieges and falling Empires, the memory of a Roman wife. What a fine picture could be painted of these fortunate old ladies, enjoying every reasonable luxury, having every want anticipated with tender care,—in contrast with THACKERAY'S picture of a London asylum for poor old women, to whom Queen CHARLOTTE left a special bequest for snuff. "A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind."

I suppose Mr. CORCORAN'S beneficiaries are too refined to snuff, for a habit which was thought to be a sign of refinement in the last century is getting to be thought a little vulgar in this. But I hope, if there come here any dear old dames who still have a weakness for that old-fashioned comfort and sedative, it will be provided for—that jars of the choicest Rappee and the finest Maccaboy, delicately scented with attar of roses, will be kept in the store-room for them.

The *Polaris* sailed yesterday on a trial trip down the Potomac. On Saturday, or Monday, she is to sail for the Arctic regions, and beyond—for the realm of eternal snow, and other things eternal, perhaps. It seems to me it should have sailed as long ago as the first of April, when the wild geese fly north, and that its larder should have been plentifully stocked with March hares. There is much that is moving and magnificent about these Arctic enterprises—the pluck, the peril, the marvels, the mysteries, the coolness, the cost.

P. S.—In my last letter from Boston your cruel compositor made me speak of the "glare" instead of the *glance* of WHITTIER'S deep-set eyes.

G. G.

YALE VS. HARVARD.

A Review of the Aquatic Contests Between Yale and Harvard—History of the University Races.

The first contest between Harvard and Yale, for the boating championship, occurred nearly twenty years ago, and has been renewed nearly every year since that time. This year there will be no race, and as the correspondence between the two college clubs has attracted considerable attention during the past few weeks, and has formed the theme for considerable discussion, a review of the different regattas may not be without interest at this time. For all our facts and statistics on the subject we are indebted to an as yet unpublished work, entitled *Four Years at Yale*, advance sheets of which have been kindly furnished us by the author.

The history of the aquatic contests between Yale and Harvard may be divided into two periods; the first embracing the irregular trials of the nine years, 1852–60; the second, the seven university races of the successive years, 1864–70. The initial contest took place on Lake Winnepiseogee, New-Hampshire, in August, 1852, and it is interesting to know that this contest would not have occurred had it not been for the fact that the hotel-keeper at the lake agreed "to pay all the expenses." Yale entered two boats, Harvard one. The race was a "two-mile straight-away pull," and the Harvard boat beat by two lengths. The next regatta was at Springfield, Mass., July, 1855; Yale entered two boats; Harvard entered one four-oared and one eight-oared boat, the latter being but 40 feet in length. Again did Harvard carry away the flags. In 1858 a race was to have occurred, and both crews were on hand, at Springfield, but while taking a "practice pull" the stroke of the Yale crew was knocked overboard and drowned, which accident, of course, broke up the race. In 1859 occurred the first "Union College regatta," at Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass. Harvard entered two boats, Yale one, and Brown one. Harvard won in 19:18; Yale second in 20:18. The following day the same crews contended for prizes offered by the city. The contest was an exciting one, but Yale came in ahead in 19:14, four seconds better time than that made by the victorious boat the day before, and sixty-four seconds better than their own time. The time, 19:14, was the fastest ever made in America to that date, and has never been equaled by a six-oared crew, carrying an adult cockswain. In 1860, the Freshmen and Sophomores of each college also sent crews to Worcester. Harvard won the Freshman race in 19:40. In the Sophomore race the Yale boat gave up just after turning the stake-boat. In the University race Harvard came in first in 18:53, Yale second in 19:05, and Brown last in 21:15. This closes the "first period" of the aquatic contests.

In 1864 came the "first great University struggle." A Sophomore race also took place, which was won by Harvard in 19:05. The University race was won by Yale in 19:01; Harvard's time being 19:57. The next year (1865) Yale won the University race in the then unprecedented time of 17:42½; Harvard's time, 18:09. In the "citizen's regatta," the day following, Yale took the first prize ($200) in 19:05 against the 19:20 of the Harvard crew, its only contestant. It has been pretty well settled by affidavits, &c., published in *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, that Yale actually made the time stated, (17:42½,) though it has ever since been a disputed point between the two colleges, and led to many exciting and not always even-tempered discussions. In 1866 the Lawrence Scientifics, of Harvard, beat the Sheffield Scientifics, of Yale, 19:38 to 18:54. In the University race, Yale was defeated and has been every succeeding year. Harvard's time was 18:43; Yale's time, 19:10. In 1867 the Yale Freshmen beat those of Harvard, 19:38 to 20:06. In the University race Harvard's time was 18:13; Yale's time, 19:25½. In 1868, the Yale Sophomores refused a challenge from Harvard, as did also the Freshmen, and so nothing occurred but the University race in which Harvard made 17:48½; Yale, 18:38½. In 1869, the Harvard Freshmen beat those of Yale, 19:08 to 19:58½. The time of the University crews was: Harvard, 18:02; Yale, 18:11. In 1870, at Lake Saltonstall, the Yale Scientifics beat the Harvard Scientifics, 20:10 to 22:33½. In the University race, Yale came in ahead, 18:45; Harvard, 20:30; Harvard claimed a "foul" at the stake-boat, the referee refusing to hear Yale's counter-claim of a previous foul by Harvard, awarded the flags to the Harvard crew. The ladies of Worcester, it may be remarked, gave the laurel wreaths, which they had prepared for the victors, to the Yale crew. The result of the ill-feeling engendered by the contest in 1870, is that there will be no race this year, but doubtless the regular annual contests will be resumed next year and "may the best crew win." The following table shows at a glance the results of the contests since they were first inaugurated:

FIRST PERIOD—1852-1860.

Year.	Competitors.	Victorious Crew.	Time.
1852	Yale, 2 boats, Harvard, 1 boat	Harvard.	....
1855	Yale, 2 boats, Harvard, 2 boats (Eight oars.)	Harvard.	22:00
1858	Yale, 1 boat, Harvard, 1 boat	No race.	....
1859	Yale, 1 boat, Harvard, 2 boats, Brown, 1	Harvard.	19:18
1859	Citizens' Regatta, Yale and Har.	Yale.	19:14
1860	Yale Freshmen vs. Harvard do.	Harvard.	19:40
1860	Yale Sophomores vs. Harvard do. (Yale crew gave up.)	Harvard.	20:17
1860	Yale, Harvard and Brown	Harvard.	18:53

SECOND PERIOD—1864-1870.

Year.	Competitors.	Victorious Crew.	Time.
1864	Yale Sophs. vs. Harvard do.	Harvard.	19:05
1864	Yale vs. Harvard	Yale.	19:01
1865	Citizens' Regatta	Yale.	19:05
1865	Yale vs. Harvard	Yale.	17:42½
1866	Yale Scientifics vs. Harvard do.	Harvard.	18:54
1866	Yale vs. Harvard	Harvard.	18:43
1867	Yale Freshmen vs. Harvard do.	Yale.	19:38
1867	Yale vs. Harvard	Harvard.	18:13
1868	Yale vs. Harvard	Harvard.	17:48½
1869	Yale Freshmen vs. Harvard do.	Harvard.	19:30
1869	Yale vs. Harvard	Harvard.	18:02
1870	Yale Scientifics vs. Harvard do.	Yale.	20:10
1870	Yale vs. Harvard	Harvard.	20:30

The Decline of Vicious Journalism.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette, June 3.

Speaking of FISK brings me, by a legitimate succession of ideas, to the failure of vicious journalism, as shown by the decline of the *Sun*. This I hold to be a matter of far more import to the public morals than any exhibition of the Tweed spoils. It would be an unhappy state if the deliberate prostitution of a public journal to the most vicious uses were a sure road to success.

DANA thought it would be, and he chose this road. No man ever had better opportunities to make a splendid success. He got the good will of a journal of large circulation. He had the advantage of being allowed to sell the Associated Press news at one-half the price charged by his partners. He had a new set of stockholders who put up the capital to furnish a splendid establishment, and he could have all the editorial force he wanted, and he had practically entire control.

And DANA at that time, although he made a failure as an editor at Chicago, and although the office which he performed under the name of Assistant Secretary of War was not such as a man of high tone would serve, yet had considerable reputation to go upon. But there is a miserable, ignorant tradition in New-York journalism that the *Herald* made its early success by a vicious, unprincipled, indecent and blackmailing course. This a lie; for there was never a time that the *Herald* did not have all the qualities to gain success honestly. There never was a time when it was not an enterprising, active and independent newspaper, with a reputation of always being in advance of its contemporaries in point of news. DANA believed this tradition, and determined to strike for a great success by diving to the dregs of viciousness. He deliberately went into the trade of prostituting a public journal to procure success. Aware that this course would make him hated by respectable society, he resolved to compensate by making himself feared. For a time he seemed to succeed, but the success was no greater than the expenditure put upon the paper should have wrought with decency. But this was short lived, and the increase of circulation ceased. The daily rise in circulation was no more placed at the head of the editorial page, and a decline set in. And now DANA is cut by the respectable part of his old acquaintances, and is regarded as a social leper. With all its viciousness and its total lack of principle, his paper had no independence. It was apparent to all that it was run on personal interests and personal enmities. It was devoted absorbingly, month after month and year after year, to the personal spite of the editor against GRANT and GREELEY and other persons, and to particular schemes and other causes, such as the Cuban, in a way that could only be explained by the idea of a peculiar personal inducement. It created the general impression of being a journal devoted to blackmailing and bribery. At length the exposure of the negotiations with FISK, and of the stopping of the press after about 10,000 papers had been struck off, to take out a savage article on GOULD and FISK on their gold conspiracy, entitled "The Welchers in Wall-street," revealed the custom of bribery and blackmailing so plainly that no one pretends to dispute it. It then became apparent to the stockholders that the *Sun* was run for the purpose of making money for others than those who furnished the capital. With this loss of character the decline of circulation has been constant, and it is the common belief that it is now considerably lower than when BEACH sold it. This is a forcible showing of the fact that vicious journalism, instead of promoting success, may prevent it when all the other elements of success abound. The example is good for mankind.

THE GRAND LODGE OF MASONS.

Final Adjournment of the Session—Proceedings Yesterday—Interesting Reports and Resolutions—Impressive Closing Scenes.

The Grand Lodge of Masons concluded its annual communication with the session yesterday morning. The Lodge was opened in ample form at 9 o'clock, and with prayer by R. W. and Rev. F. C. EWER, Grand Chaplain. Business was then proceeded with and rapidly dispatched, but as much of this was of importance only to the craft, a summary of that which is of general interest alone is given.

After opening a letter was read by M. W. Grand Master ANTHON, which had been recently received by M. W. Brother JENKINSON, representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, near this jurisdiction, giving an account of Masonry in that country. Among other matters mentioned was, that a new Masonic Hall had recently been erected in Dublin at a cost of $80,000, and also that a new Lodge had just been instituted in the University of Dublin, which was working well, many of the Professors and students having already become members thereof.

W. SAMUEL JONES, from the Committee on Appeals, presented a report; but as the questions discussed—as was the case with the report presented the day previous by R. W. CORNELIUS ESSELSTYN from the Committee on Grievances—related merely to lodges or personal matters, the details are unnecessary. The report occasioned some debate, but was finally adopted as presented.

R. W. E. L. JUDSON, from the Finance Committee, reported the usual appropriations for the various Boards of Relief of the State, and for salaries. Also, special appropriations for beneficiaries of the Grand Lodge, to the amount of about $700. The report further recommended an appropriation of $1,500, as a salary for the Grand Lecturer, for services rendered during the past year. This provision called out considerable discussion, but was adopted with the other recommendations. In regard to a donation of $1,000 to the Washington Monument, or any movement of this character, the Committee advised postponement for the present.

W. M. C. ADDOMS presented report of Committee on Work and Lectures, which, in alluding to the sectarian resolutions offered during the session, suggested that no change be made in the ritual. Adopted.

The following resolutions were offered, and disposed of as noted:

First—That only one copy of the annual transactions be henceforth furnished each lodge in the jurisdiction, all other copies to be sold at fifty cents each, the proceeds arising from such sale to be applied on the Hall and Asylum Fund.

Adopted.

Second—That the entire receipts for the Grand Lodge for the current year, after paying appropriations and expenses be donated to the same fund.

Adopted.

Third—For changing time of annual communication from June to October, reported favorably from Committee.

Rejected.

Fourth—Providing for a new officer of the Grand Lodge, to be known as "Musical Director," who should serve without salary.

Adopted.

The Grand Master subsequently appointed W. WILLIAM F. SHERWIN, Master of St. Cecilia Lodge of this City, as said officer.

R. W. JAS. W. HUSTED presented report from the Committee on the Hall and Asylum, in which the Trustees were complimented for the able and careful manner in which they had discharged their duties. In reference to the further prosecution of the work, the Committee advised a per capita tax rather than a mortgage on the real estate, and recommended the enactment of such laws as would accomplish the desired end. Report received.

W. Brother SEAMAN, from Committee on Constitution and Laws, reported in favor of the resolution increasing the yearly Grand Lodge dues from fifty cents to seventy-five cents, twenty five cents of which sum should be devoted to the Hall and Asylum Fund. The report occasioned debate, when Grand Master ANTHON, passing the gavel to M. W. STEPHEN H. JOHNSON, addressed the Grand Lodge, making a stirring and eloquent appeal in aid of the great charitable enterprise in which the fraternity is now engaged. It was the first time, he said, that he had publicly called upon the craft for aid in the work, and he sincerely trusted it would never again become necessary that he should do so. A scene of much enthusiasm followed, the resolution was adopted unanimously, and voluntary offerings were immediately made to a large amount. Although the exact sum is not known, it is estimated that nearly $6,000 were added to the fund. Nearly all the Grand Officers donated their fees for attendance and traveling expenses, about $30 each, and many of the representatives followed the example thus set. W. ROBERT H. THOMAS, of Kane, and W. HENRY D. WALKER, of Independent Royal Arch, both lodges of this City, on behalf of these bodies, donated $1,000 each, and several other Masters of lodges pledged themselves in sums of $100 and upward. W. ISAAC H. BROWN, Master of Puritan Lodge, individually donated $200. The result of the Grand Master's appeal was a most gratifying one.

When the enthusiasm had somewhat subsided, the Grand Master announced that the list of appointed Grand Officers, and that of District deputies for the ensuing year, would be made out and announced after the Grand Lodge had ceased its labors. Also the Committee of five, authorized by the resolution providing for a revision of the Constitution. Prayer was then offered by R. W. and Rev. R. L. SCHOONMAKER, and the Grand Lodge was adjourned *sine die*.

For $2 per line, we will insert an advertisement one month in forty-three first-class Wisconsin newspapers, including five dailies. We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well-known. List sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., advertising agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

MAXSON HOUSE, NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—Those who intend spending the warm weather at the sea-shore cannot do better than to engage rooms at this first-class House, where every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britian. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, June 11, will contain, in addition to other original articles specially prepared for this issue, the following:

An interesting description of the first day's RACES at JEROME PARK—with some account of the people who were there, the appearance of the road, and the general incidents on the course. The racing will be described by a competent writer, and all the information will be given which those interested in the event naturally look for.

An article will be given on the INAUGURATION OF THE MORSE STATUE IN CENTRAL PARK, with a full report of the great meeting in the evening at the Academy of Music.

We shall also offer many useful NOTES for EXCURSIONISTS during the coming season, with a list of the chief excursions to be made this year.

A Lady will describe a singular AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT, made with a view to realize the enjoyments and profits of Farming. This article may be regarded as a supplement to the well-known Treatise, entitled *What I Know About Farming*.

THE SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS continues to form an interesting feature of our Sunday edition.

Under the Department of CURRENT LITERATURE will be found an entertaining story and well-selected and arranged series of extracts from the newest books and magazines.

The DRAMATIC SUMMARY will be found full and varied. All the dramatic news, foreign and domestic, will be carefully given.

In the department devoted to MILITARY GOSSIP will be found notes of military movements throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada, as also other local items of general interest to military men.

The column headed NOTES AND COMMENTS will contain references to many curious incidents and events in various parts of the country.

Our Sunday edition contains a full digest of the LATEST INTELLIGENCE received by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world, up to the hour of going to press. The LOCAL REPORTS are invariably distinguished by fullness and accuracy, and a due proportion of letters from our special correspondents at the various news' centres of the world, enhances the interest and completes the value of this edition.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching for business purposes the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The extensive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

Royal Havana Lottery.
$330,000 IN GOLD DRAWN
every seventeen days. Prizes cashed.
Information furnished. The HIGHEST RATES PAID FOR DOUBLOONS, SPANISH BANK BILLS, BONDS, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething has stood the test for many years.

To the Ladies.—Now is the time to free the complexion from Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan, by using PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable and harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Is Your House Protected from Robbers?—Electricity, as has been successfully applied in the use of E. HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH for the last ten years, is the only protection that has never been broken through by burglars.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Patents—How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Design Patents, Trade-mark Patents, Assignments, &c. Instructions free. MUNN & CO., 37 Park-row, N.Y., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents; 24 years' experience; publishers *Scientific American*.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

FOSTER—CLOHERTY.—On Wednesday, June 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., CHRISTOPHER FOSTER to MARY J., daughter of James Cloherty.

FOWLER—HUNTINGTON.—At Longwood, June 7, by Rev. M. Noyes, Mr. FRANK F. FOWLER, of New-York, to Miss ALMA F. HUNTINGTON, of Longwood.

GOODRICH—LORD.—At Ipswich, Mass., June 6, by Rev. B. R. Gifford, JAMES J. GOODRICH, of Boston, and LUCY HAYNES, daughter of the late Capt. John Lord, of Ipswich.

MILBANK—GOODSELL.—On Thursday, June 8, 1871, at the College-street Church, by Rev. James W. Hubbell, ALBERT J. MILBANK, of New-York, to GEORGIE, daughter of G. W. Goodsell, Esq., of New-Haven.

PECK—HATHAWAY.—On Thursday, June 8, at St. Crysostom Chapel, by Rev. J. Kimber, assisted by Rev. T. H. Sill, ROBERT E. PECK, of Flushing, Long Island, to Miss LIZZIE T. HATHAWAY, of this City.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Friday morning, June 9, of croup, FRANKLIN, infant son of William and Sarah Armstrong.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 105 Madison-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ALLEN.—On the 8th inst., at his residence, near Summit, N. J., JOHN H. ALLEN, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, at 12 M., on Saturday, the 10th inst., leaving New-York at 10:10 A. M. via Morris and Essex Railroad, to Summit, where carriages will await them.

COZZENS.—On Thursday, June 8, BLANCHE J. COZZENS, daughter of John B. and B. L. Cozzens, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 128 Java-st., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 10, at 2 o'clock.

DWIGHT.—On Thursday, 8th inst., after a long and severe illness, Mrs. MARY LOUISA DWIGHT, widow of the late Wm. W. Dwight, M. D., aged 51 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 315 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

EDWARDS.—On Wednesday evening, June 7, ALEXANDER EDWARDS, Esq., in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 490 Hicks-st., near Degraw-st., South Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 10, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HIGH.—At Streator, Ill., the 6th inst., Rev. E. SCUDDER HIGH, æt. 65.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, Westfield, N. J. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st., at 12¼ P. M.

HIGHAM.—On Friday morning, June 9, MARY, wife of James Higham, aged 37 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, 11th inst., at 1¼ o'clock, from No. 13 East Houston-st.

McLEAN.—On Friday, 9th inst., ALEXANDER W., son of John McLean, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives, friends of the family, the active and honorary members of the Fifth Company, Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., also Veteran Corps of the same, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 44 Morton-st., on Sunday afternoon at 4½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to White Plains on Monday morning for interment.

McALLISTER.—In Alameda, California, on Saturday, May 27, LOUISA CHARLOTTE, infant daughter of Col. Julian and Amelia H. McAllister.

☞ Philadelphia, Louisville and Newport papers please copy.

OSTRANDER.—On Thursday, June 8, at the residence of his son-in-law, Bayonne, N. J., ISAAC OSTRANDER, of this City, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral from Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av., on Saturday, June 10, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

OSBORN.—At Cutchogue, Long Island, on Friday, 9th inst., LYDIA M., wife of Edward M. Osborn.

Funeral services will be held on Sunday, 11th inst.

THOMAS.—In Trenton, N. J., on Thursday, June 8, AUGUSTUS H., son of Augustus and Catharine A. Thomas, of this City.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, in Trenton, on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock.

NOTICE.

PARTAGAS CIGARS—TO THE PUBLIC.

It having come to my knowledge that cigars manufactured in the United States are put up under my brand "Flor de Tabacos," this is to give notice, that hereafter all genuine cigars of my manufacture will have on every box a "design" representing an upright show-case of cigars with my name upon it in various places, which design has been duly patented at Washington, D. C., as my trade mark. All persons counterfeiting the same will be prosecuted.

The public are cautioned against purchasing cigars represented as my manufacture, unless the above trade mark is on each box, as all others are counterfeit.
JOSE PARTAGAS.
HABANA, ISLA DE CUBA, May 6, 1871.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, June 10, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11½ A. M., on Wednesday at 7 A. M., on Thursday at 12 M., and on Saturday at 9½ A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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MAN AND WOMAN ARE ESTEEMED

just so long as they esteem and take good care of themselves. HEALTH ALL IMPORTANT. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA cures all diseases and eruptions of the skin.

It is a Highly Concentrated Preparation, one Bottle fully equaling in strength one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction as usually made, and a tablespoonful added to a pint of ice-water equals the celebrated

LISBON DIET DRINK,

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Useful in all diseases and affections of LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA, COSTIVENESS, APOPLEXY, RHEUMATISM and GOUT, requiring a Cathartic or Aperient, superseding salts, magnesia, castor-oil and every other purgative.

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But purely Vegetable, composed of the most magnificent ingredients—Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb.

MORE LIKE A CONFECTION

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than a medicine.

It is compounded with the idea of being agreeable to the stomach; no nausea, no griping pains; it is in that inviting style and state of purity that it ranks as a remedy for

THE REFINED AND ELEGANT.

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Safe for and taken by children.

How to proceed in the Spring and Summer months, as this is the time that the system naturally undergoes a change in both young and old:

Take two bottles of Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla and one bottle of Helmbold's Catawba Grape Juice Pills. Worth their weight in gold. Take them and give them to your children; you could not do a better thing. It may save them from Summer sickness, may prevent those ugly eruptions, and perhaps save them from sickness of every kind for the ensuing year.

The Catawba Grape Juice Pill is done up with great care in handsome white French glass bottles, unlike those carelessly prepared and vended in wooden boxes by inexperienced persons.

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LET COMMON SENSE DECIDE.

What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required. To resort to violent purgation in such a case is as absurd as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the great fact that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and rapidly relieved by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its vigor must be recruited. The BITTERS do both. They combine aperient and antibilious properties, with extraordinary tonic power. Even while removing obstructions from the bowels, they tone and invigorate those organs. Through the stomach, upon which the great vegetable specific acts directly, it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the faltering circulation regulated, the blood reinforced with a new accession of the alimentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action; not spasmodically, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were administered, but for a continuance. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are wrought in the condition of the feeble, emaciated and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, alterative and tonic. Let common sense decide between such a preparation and a prostrating cathartic supplemented by a poisonous astringent like strychnine or quinia.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

The Liver is an organ of great importance, so far as a healthy digestion and proper nutrition of the body are concerned. The fact is, that a large majority of all the diseases to which the human family is liable are caused by a deranged action of the Liver, and consequent impaired digestion and imperfect nutrition. It is a well-known truth, that a disordered Liver will cause an almost infinite variety of disease, and create almost every conceivable symptom that disease in its protean form presents; hence the great importance of a healthy action of the Liver in order to keep the system free from disease, and, as a consequence, a good digestion, perfect nutrition, and a good old age are the results.

In past ages, for disordered Liver, mercury, in some of its forms, was regarded as the only remedy; but as this drug acts upon all the secretions alike, and being a mineral poison, its use would produce salivation and a breaking down of the vital powers.

A desideratum, long desired, was to discover a remedy for disordered Liver that was as efficacious as mercury and free from any of its injurious results. After long and patient research in the vegetable kingdom, Schenck's Mandrake Pills were discovered, having for their basis the Podophylium Peltatum of botanists, but known in common parlance as Mandrake, combined with other equally efficacious vegetable ingredients, which is peculiar to Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and cannot be found in any other preparation.

These Pills have been very extensively used for years, and never have failed to relieve all derangements and disorders of the Liver, as thousands of living witnesses can testify. In no one instance where they have been used, either by the smallest child, most delicate lady, or robust man, have they ever produced any injurious effects, but, on the contrary, the most disordered liver, in thousands of cases, by the use of the Pills, has been made to secrete a healthy bile, as has been seen in the evacuations, restoring this most important organ to a healthy condition, giving to the hitherto unfortunate invalid restored health, freedom from despondency, peace of mind, and renewed happiness and pleasure in life.

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ALSO, JUST OPENED,

New styles French Clocks, Bronzes, Parians, Vases, Gueridons, Mantel Ornaments and Artificial Flowers. Many of these goods are offered at prices actually lower than before the war.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF Internal Revenue for the Second District of the State of New-York, comprising the IIId, Vth, VIth, VIIIth, IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the list of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amendatory thereto; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. 396 Canal-st., corner Thompson, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 12th day of June, 1871, to the 23d of the same month, both days inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The list above referred to comprises the special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1872, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the aforesaid list, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

M. H. TREADWELL, Collector.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK,

CHAMPAGNES.

Agents, SCHULTZ & TAILER, New-York.

TO THE PUBLIC.

YOUR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO AN EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF BOOKS now on exhibition at the Rooms of Messrs. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, *the whole to be sold by auction without reserve* for foreign account—June 15 and 16. This is one of the finest collections of books ever offered for sale in this country of standard, rare, curious and superbly illustrated books, mostly in elegant bindings; and many of which are rare and some unique. Catalogues ready.

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MY FIRST YEAR IN CANADA. By Right Rev. ASHTON OXENDEN, D. D., Bishop of Montreal. 16mo, cloth, extra, $1.

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A MEMOIR OF CHARLES MAYNE YOUNG, TRAGEDIAN: With extracts from his son's journal. By Rev. J. C. YOUNG, A. M. With Portrait and Sketches. 12mo, cloth, $2 25.

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THE SPEAKER'S COMMENTARY, ENGLISH EDITION.

THE HOLY BIBLE, according to the authorized edition, (A. D. 1611,) with an explanatory and critical Commentary, and a Revision of the Translation. By Bishops and other clergy of the Anglican Church.

Vol. I.—THE PENTATEUCH.

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HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

A Woman Mortally Wounded by Her Insane Husband.

One of the most shocking of the tragedies which have recently been so numerous, was perpetrated at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, in the premises No. 463 Seventh-avenue, where EDWARD WALLS had apartments with his wife, MARY WALLS, and three children. Since March last the husband has been out of employment, and seeing want approaching his dependents, had lately become subject to such profound mental depression that he was considered insane. About the hour mentioned, a cry of pain and terror was heard from the room on the second floor of the house occupied by the family, and some of the other inmates rushing in, found the unfortunate wife lying on a "shake-down" on the floor, with four stab-wounds in the abdomen. She had strength to say that while asleep she had been attacked by her husband, and he did not deny that he had inflicted the wounds. On the contrary, when he was asked why he had sought to take the life of his wife, he said that he had been told the previous evening that she intended to leave him, and he was determined that she should die.

A priest and physician being summoned the former suggested that a policeman should be sent for, when WALLS immediately left the room and went down stairs. At the street door he met Officer HUNT, of the Twentieth Precinct, to whom he said, "You are just the man I was looking for. I want to go to the Station-house." In answer to the question of the astonished policeman as to why he wanted to go to the Station-house, he said with the utmost unconcern, "I've stabbed my wife upstairs." The officer, taking the self-accused homicide in custody, locked him up in the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, but during the morning he was taken before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed to the Third District Prison to await the result of the injuries. Meantime the wounded wife had been removed, in a supposed dying condition, to Bellevue Hospital, and the suddenly-bereaved children, of whom one is aged seven years, another three years, and the youngest but seven months, were cared for by the sympathising neighbors. The conviction of WALLS' insanity which has been prevalent among those who know him has been strengthened by his crime, for he and his wife have always lived affectionately together, and, as he was not in liquor, no excuse for the deed could be conjectured if his sanity was conceded. The wounds were inflicted with a large three-bladed pocket-knife he has been in the habit of carrying, and, although he struck vital parts, he seems to have struck at random.

The New Bureau of Combustibles—Important Order in Relation to Fire-Works.

The change in the Fire Department, which has been decided upon by the Commissioners, will not take effect until the 15th inst., on which day Mr. CHARLES E. GILDERSLEVE will retire from the office of Secretary, and be succeeded by Mr. WM. B. WHITE. Meantime, Mr. GILDERSLEVE is busily engaged, in addition to the discharge of his duties as Secretary, in organizing the Bureau of Combustibles, to the supervision of which important department he has been appointed by the Fire Commissioners. In consideration of the near approach of the Fourth of July, and the greatly increased supply of fire-works on hand in the various stores, the Fire Commissioners have already taken action under the new law regulating the sale and storage of combustibles, and have ordered that hereafter no such articles shall be manufactured, stored, or kept upon sale in the City of New-York, except under a permit duly issued therefor by the Board of Fire Commissioners, under and in conformity with the following regulations:

"Permits to keep fire-works on sale in the City of New-York will be issued to persons making application therefor, subject to revocation by the Board, or in case of violation of any of the regulations established by them governing the keeping of fire-works, or in their discretion. Dealers to obtain permits must state at the time of application: 1. The name of applicant. 2. The location of the premises where the fire-works are to be kept. 3. The quantity and description of the fire-works intended to be kept for sale. They agree to prohibit smoking and the making and keeping of any fire in the place where such fire-works are kept, to protect all lights therein with glass coverings or globes, and to place conspicuously upon said premises a sign or placard in the words: "Fire-works—No smoking allowed." Dealers shall not expose for sale in front or outside of said premises, nor within two feet of the front line of said premises, nor in any open window or doorway, any fireworks containing powder or other explosive material, excepting fire-crackers or torpedoes. No fire-works, excepting fire-crackers and torpedoes, shall be exposed for sale upon any sidewalk, street, or other public place within said City. Fireworks, consisting of Chinese crackers, rockets, blue lights, colored fires, fire-balls, fire-wheels, and other works of brilliant-colored fires, may be kept upon sale intervening the 10th day of June and the 10th day of July in each year, provided the quantity kept upon sale in any one building shall not exceed in value the sum of $1,000, and not otherwise. During those portions of the year intervening the 30th day of July and the 10th day of June in the succeeding year, no fire-works shall be kept upon sale in the City of New-York in quantity in any one building exceeding one sample package of each particular kind, or in such limited quantities as shall be specified under the permit issued. Wherever dealers shall keep fire-balls, blue lights, flower pots, signal lights, bombshells, mines, or chasers shall be kept under permit in quantities in excess of one dozen pieces of each kind, they must be stored in a room or apartment separate from all other merchandise or materials, and specially adapted for the purpose by being fireproof throughout, or constructed in such manner as shall be approved of by the Board. Fire-crackers, manufactured pieces, and miscellaneous kinds of fireworks not hereinbefore designated, shall hereafter only be stored in such manner and in such buildings as shall be approved of by the Board. The manufacture or sale of torpedoes or of fireworks, composed wholly or in part of nitro-glycerine, is prohibited."

The Red Preparing for the Manure Men.

The Committee on Law and Ordinances of the Board of Health, of which Mr. GROSS, Mr. MANIERRE and Mr. MULLALY are members, have held a meeting in relation to the flagrant violation of the orders of the Board in the continued dumping and casing of manure at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, East River. Nothing, however, was done beyond fixing Tuesday next for the final consideration of the subject, and ordering that KANE & RYAN, the manure contractors, be notified of the fact. But notwithstanding this concession, the majority of the Committee were unequivocally of opinion that all the facts of the case are now in possession of the Board of Health, and that the dignity of the Board of Health, no less than the preservation of the public health, imperatively requires that immediate and summary measures be taken. the orders heretofore made requiring the manure to be dumped directly into boats, and such action will be recommended to the Board of Health at its next meeting. Mr. MANIERRE remarked in the meeting of the Committee that the old Board of Health, after a four years' struggle with PECK & Co., the then contractors, completely cleared the City of manure-heaps, but when the new Board came in the contract was transferred to KANE & RYAN, because they were presumed to have political influence. He did not know that this was the case, but he did know that all action of the present Board intended to regulate the manure business had been nullified by the contractors, who had continued to dump on the ground notwithstanding the orders of the Board prohibiting it. In view of this fact Mr. MANIERRE was of opinion that KANE & RYAN were entitled only to punishment for past misdeeds, and in this opinion he was sustained by a majority of the Committee.

Quarantine Exactions—Shameful Extortion.

The ship *J. W. Batterman* arrived at this port on Saturday last, from Zaza, Cuba, with a cargo of sugar. The vessel was detained in the Lower Bay for examination, and, having a clean bill of health, should have immediately received a permit to come up and discharge. The Captain was approached on Monday by a tug in the employ of the Quarantine authorities, the Captain of which asked if the ship would want a tow. The Captain of the *J. W. Batterman* replied that he thought he would go up under sail as soon as he obtained a permit, and immediately went to the boarding station for the purpose of getting one. He was refused, and this ceremony was repeated on Tuesday and Wednesday with similar result. On Thursday morning the tug again came alongside, when the Captain of the *Batterman* decided to employ her. The Captain of the tug went off to the boarding station, saying, as he departed, that if he succeeded in getting a permit he would give a signal with his whistle, which would enable the *Batterman* to get ready to go up. The course of the tug was watched, and it was observed that she had scarcely got alongside the boarding station when the whistle was blown. She returned immediately, the *Batterman* was taken in tow, brought to the City, and the $35 fee demanded paid. The usual charge for towing a vessel of this size from the lower quarantine is $15. The Captain of the *J. W. Batterman* and his consignees think it probable that, had he not employed the tug at the exorbitant rate, he would have been refused a permit to come up to the City.

The Revolt on the Brig Bowen—The Charge of Murder Withdrawn.

Two of the colored sailors belonging to the brig *J. L. Bowen*, PETER ANDERSON and WM. H. JOHNSON, gave testimony for the Government, before Commissioner DAVENPORT, yesterday, in regard to the mutiny on board of that vessel, which resulted in the killing of Capt. ARMSBURY, and the wounding of the two mates. Their evidence was substantially the same as given by the previous witnesses. The examination failed to show that any one saw THOMAS, one of the prisoners, strike the Captain, and the only foundation for the charge of murder was the admission of the accused himself. The Government did not regard this as good evidence, as his statement that he committed the act in self-defense would have to be accepted along with his other admissions. The prosecution consequently abandoned the charge of homicide, and asked for the commitment of the accused on the charge of attempting to create a revolt. MICHAEL ANTOINE was then discharged, it not being shown that he joined in the attempt. The case was subsequently adjourned until Tuesday.

Removing the Obstructions at Hallet's Point—A Visit to the Government Works.

A number of gentlemen assembled yesterday afternoon, on board the United States engineering boat, for the purpose of surveying the Government works which are being established at Hallet's Point. Before starting, they proceeded to inspect the blasting-boat, or "scow," as it is called. This boat is at present moored over Coenties Reef, where she will shortly commence blasting. She is massively built of oak, is 130 feet long and 85 feet broad. She is more like a floating raft than a ship. Amidships there is a bell 30 feet in diameter and 23 feet in height, including the telescope on the top. This is surrounded and let down into the water, when necessary, by four steam cranes on to the rock, which is to be blasted. This bell is not for the divers, but for the protection of the drilling instruments. The latter are worked by steam, and no waves or tide can obstruct the boring, by reason of the bell. The various drill-irons are about ten feet in length, and they are screwed together as the boring-iron becomes shorter, and make a cavity four and a quarter inches in diameter, gradually diminishing to three and a quarter inches. These incisions can be made 1,200 feet below low water, and successfully blasted with nitro-glycerine. This raft or vessel is provided with six huge anchors, four weighing forty-three hundredweight and two fifty-five hundredweight. The "scow" has lately removed some very extensive obstructions from Diamond Reef—in fact, the river at this point will be perfectly clear as soon as the *débris* is removed by the contractors. Gen. NEWTON will soon commence to remove the Battery Reef, which is a principal obstruction to all vessels drawing over twenty feet of water, and the Pilot Commissioners forbid pilots to pioneer vessels out of the harbor at strong ebb and flow, in consequence. It takes about nine hours to drill eighteen holes deep enough for blasting, by the machinery of the boat. She was designed and built by Gen. NEWTON.

On arriving at Hallet's Point, the visitors were received by the Supt., Mr. C. C. REICHHEINER, who immediately transported the company to the "depths below." These depths are about 80 feet below low water, and extend in eight different grotesque caverns 115 feet under the river. These caverns, which remind one of Fingal's Cave, are named after various American statesmen. They are supported by pillars which will be blasted simultaneously, the result of which will be that the river will be deepened about thirty feet. The caverns do not look like artificial work, for the sea-water which has crept in has produced an effect certainly more romantic and ancient than modern. The caverns are twenty feet in height and sixteen feet in width, and the pillars will be charged in twenty-two separate holes with two ounces of glycerine each. Before the explosion takes place the caverns will be flooded with water, so that the effect will be scarcely noticeable in the vicinity. Among those who accompanied Gen. NEWTON, were Dr. W. W. Strew, Capts. Sturgiss, Snow, Thompson, G. W. Blunt, and Mr. Bryant Godwin.

Homicide on Shipboard—Sailors' Fight at Sea.

Two boatmen went to Capt. ULMAN, of the First Precinct, yesterday, and told him that a murder had been committed by CHARLES E. HAYWARD, seaman, on the ship *Dexter*, Capt. PRINCE H. TAYLOR, just arrived in this port. Roundsman MCGLOIN, taking two officers with him, went to the vessel and found that the Captain had gone away to get a warrant for the arrest of the murderer, leaving him aboard of the ship. Capt. ULMAN immediately arrested the man, and brought him and also four witnesses from among the most intelligent-looking of the crew before United States Commissioner SHIELDS. The name of the man killed by HAYWARD was JOHN MCGIER, and the killing was the terrible ending of a fight on May 18, which grew out of a quarrel about a box of matches. HAYWARD is a native of Madison, Ohio, and MCGIER of Prince Edward Island, N. S. One of the witnesses says that MCGIER, having lost his matches, asked all of the sailors, and also HAYWARD, who said he knew nothing about them. MCGIER threatened to "lick" HAYWARD within twenty-four hours. He then got an iron belaying-pin and descended into the forecastle, where he backed HAYWARD up into a corner; HAYWARD said, "Go away, I don't want to have anything to do with you," and drew a sheath-knife, which he put up when MCGIER told him to; MCGIER then raised the belaying-pin to strike HAYWARD on the head, but only hit his face and hands; HAYWARD then drew his sheath-knife and stabbed him; he died in twenty minutes after.

The statement of HENRY D. PERRY, one of the witnesses, made to a TIMES reporter, is as follows:

I am a seaman on the ship *Dexter*, of Boston, Capt. F. H. TAYLOR, from Leghorn, for New-York; a quarrel took place between CHARLES E. HAYWARD and JOHN MCGIER, seamen, about a box of matches; MCGIER accused HAYWARD of stealing them, which HAYWARD denied; MCGIER then struck HAYWARD, and HAYWARD drew his sheath-knife; when MCGIER saw HAYWARD draw the knife, he ran out on deck and got an iron belaying-pin and struck HAYWARD with it about the body, and then HAYWARD drove the knife into his body; he expired twenty minutes after he was cut; the affray took place in longitude 42 degrees, about twenty days' sail from this port.

MCGIER has a mother and four sisters residing in Boston, and was well liked by the crew. He was formerly in the United States Navy. HAYWARD also has always been a quiet man and good mess-mate, and has been a soldier in the Union Army.

Hayward and Patrick O'Brien, Seth G. Snow, Francisco La Costo and John Perry, the four witnesses, were sent to Ludlow-street Jail, to be brought before Commissioner SHIELDS for examination today at 1 o'clock. The Captain of the ship, who is said to be also one of the firm of TAYLOR & BROTHERS, of Boston, the owners of the vessel, not making his appearance before the Commissioner, that officer decided not to make any examination yesterday.

Bids for Work and Material on the Normal College.

The following bids were opened at the Department of Public Instruction, yesterday, for mason and carpenter work, &c., on the new Normal College, to be erected on the square between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, and Lexington and Fourth avenues:

MASON WORK.

A. A. Andels & Son	$181,384	Kopler & Spaulding	$149,000
Terence Kiernan	145,699	J. T. Smith & Co	192,500
Moran & Armstrong	148,443	C. H. Tucker & Son	143,197
R. L. Darrogh	154,500	David Christie	168,000
D. & D. Herbert	164,440	M. C. Barr	129,961
John H. Masten son	167,086	D. B. Pierson	175,230
DeBoam & Merrill	137,588		

CARPENTER WORK.

Chas. Vandervoort	$172,481	W. Germond & Co.	$113,600
Edward Grigley	104,800	Jennings & Brown	109,000
Jas. Reilly	124,000	Geo. J. Deuna	122,000
Gny & Duke	104,250	W. J. O'Conner	97,630

The above bidders offer to deduct from $13,000 to $15,000 if a Mansard roof is not required.

GRANITE.

Babcock, Brainerd & Co	$19,250	John Taylor	$22,150
Thos. Crane & Co	21,800	Nolan, McGrath & Co	15,024
Jane & Brown	20,623	John Hogan	12,800

DORCHESTER STONE.

Taylor & Davidson	$46,000	Sinclair & Mills	$40,670
Hook & Cheesebrough, per cubic foot	1 47	Hugh & J. S. Young	41,000
		Wilson & Mulligan	61,800
		M. C. Henry & Co	42,371

Warlike Russian Visitors—A Cruise Around the World.

The corvette *Vsadnik*, of the Imperial Russian Navy, arrived in the Lower Bay Thursday afternoon and exchanged salutes with the forts. The *Vsadnik* is an armored corvette, carrying twelve guns, 140 men and sixteen officers, commanded by Capt. M. MICHAILOFF. She has been out from Russia since 1868, and has made the voyage around the world, principally for the instruction of a number of young officers, who are about completing their first cruise. The *Vsadnik* is just from the Indian Ocean, and came to New-York expecting to meet the fleet of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke ALEXIS.

The corvette will anchor at the man-of-war's anchorage, off the Battery, some time today. Several of the officers, including Capt. MICHAILOFF, were in the City yesterday, and drove to Central Park, which appeared to excite much admiration among them. The Russian visitors remain in the harbor about three weeks, previous to their departure for Cronstadt.

A Swindler Convicted.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, the trial of EDWARD MORRIS, indicted for forging and selling Erie Railway tickets to carry persons to the Mace-Coburn prize-fight, was watched with considerable interest by a large number of the sporting fraternity. ALEXANDER J. LENON, a detective connected with the railway, said that he arrested the accused, in whose possession he found a bundle of tickets for Buffalo, Boston, St. Louis and other places. MORRIS told him that he had stolen them at the New-England Hotel, and took him to No. 69 Greene-street, where another bundle of forged tickets was found secreted behind a picture hanging on the wall. JOHN N. ABBOTT, Assistant Passenger Agent of the Erie Railway Company, pronounced the tickets forgeries. MORRIS was convicted and was remanded, to give the District-Attorney an opportunity of showing that the prisoner had swindled the Erie Railway out of nearly $50,000.

A Warning to Gudgeons—Ingenious Attempt to Defraud.

Yesterday Marshal HART received from Mrs. S. B. SHAW, a milliner, residing at Omaha, Nebraska, a letter addressed to that lady by HUNTINGTON & BROTHER, of the Broadway Hotel, No. 289 Broadway, in which these gentlemen state that a very sad event recently occurred in their establishment, being the sudden death of an aged and highly-respectable lady, who had been stopping with them since the 20th of May last. The letter goes on to say that this lady had with her two large traveling trunks full of rich dresses, imported laces and fine under-clothing; also a gold watch and chain, $500 worth of jewelry, some legal papers, "apparently deeds," says the ingenious letter-writer; also an unfinished letter, addressed to Mrs. S. B. SHAW, milliner, Omaha, Nebraska, from which Messrs. HUNTINGTON & BRO. were led to infer that the person they addressed was a friend or relative of the deceased. The letter concludes by stating that the deceased owed a small hotel bill of $10 50, and that if Mrs. SHAW would send that amount to HUNTINGTON & BRO., they would forward her the two large trunks, full of clothing, belonging to deceased. Mrs. SHAW, instead of complying with this request, very wisely sent the letter to Marshal HART, with an indorsement that she believed the writers of it to be swindlers. That she was perfectly correct in her surmise was proved by Capt. THORNE, who, after a patient investigation, was unable to find any such hotel as that named in the letter, or any such persons as HUNTINGTON & BRO. There is very little doubt that the letter is only one of many sent out by these parties, "the same with intent to deceive."

Another Complaint Against Gillespie.

ISAAC WATSON, of No. 58 Spring-street, who was one of the parties to the affray on Sunday last, in which Officer LEROY, of the Ninth Precinct, was wounded, appeared yesterday before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, as complainant against JOHN GILLESPIE, the patrolman of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who shot LEROY while the latter was attempting to arrest him for a flagrant breach of the peace. Mr. WATSON repeated in his affidavit the facts familiar to the public, and stated that GILLESPIE had beaten him with his fist, had knocked him down, whereby his shoulder had been dislocated, and had struck him with a piece of railing of the stoop of the store.

Some German Philosophy.

The *Frei Denker* is a German monthly magazine published in this City, of which the fourth number has just appeared, which contains an article arguing that man has no free will of his own; also an article on the mission of the Germans in this country, taking the ground that the introduction of the German school system throughout the country, and the establishment of a German university, ought to be the principal object of Germanism in this country as a means of extending its influence.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange was deserted yesterday, (June 9,) after the extensive transactions of the past two days, and no business of importance was carried on. JAMES M. MILLER effected the only sale of the day, disposing of a small tract of land, containing about one-half acre, located at Great Neck, Long Island; sold for $75. No description was given of the property, and the sale was made by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee. JOSEPH MCGUIRE adjourned the legal sales, advertised to take place, of house and lot on Fortieth-street, near Ninth-avenue, and of property on Centre-street, until today. No further business was transacted.

Today, at the Exchange, JOSEPH MCGUIRE will dispose of the real estate above alluded to, and also conduct another legal sale of a house and lot on Thirty-fourth-street, near First-avenue. In the matter of suburban auctions, JOHNSON & MILLER will offer for sale fifteen plots of ground, each containing about one-half acre, located at Fair View Park, Staten Island. The proposed sale is rather a private one, tickets being only issued to parties desiring to purchase. The property is considered choice, and is owned by Mr. SAMUEL MARSH, Jr. The sale takes place on the premises at 10 o'clock.

The auction at Fordham, Westchester County, held on Thursday by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., was comparatively well attended, and about 300, or half the number of lots offered, were disposed of. The prices realized were fair, and the result of the transaction a satisfactory one. The particulars are given below in the recapitulation appended.

The suburban sale of lots at West Bergen, Jersey City, N. J., conducted also on Thursday by LEWIS E. WOOD, was also moderately well attended, but the result achieved was not wholly such as was desired. Of the sixty lots offered, twenty were sold, when it was concluded by the owners of the property to withdraw the balance of the lots, the prices obtained being below the estimated value. Details below.

On Monday of next week an important sale of up-town City lots will be held, at the Exchange, by V. K. STEVENSON & CO., B. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer, for particulars in regard to which reference is made to our advertising columns. Several other sales will also take place during the week, at the Exchange and elsewhere, full notices of which in detail will appear as usual in this column on Monday.

HOLMES & WHITE, of Tarrytown, report having recently sold at private sale the following property, located in that village: Plot of ground, with water front and grant, lying between Midley and Main streets, west of the Hudson River Railway, containing about five city lots, water front 300 feet; sold for $22,500. The property was purchased by COE & BUCHANAN, for manufacturing purposes, through the above-named firm, from THOMAS H. PURDY.

Suburban Sales Thursday, June 8.

FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

6 lots Union-av., each 25x110, $140 each	$840
15 lots Union-av., each 25x120, $175 each	2,625
10 lots Union-av., each 25x116, $120 each	1,120
9 lots Union-av., each 25x105, $220 each	1,980
2 lots Union-av., each 28x83, $205 each	410
5 lots Union-av., each 25x140, $187 50 each	938
7 lots Union-av., each 25x120, $270 each	1,890
4 lots Union-av., each 25x120, $175 each	700
4 lots Union-av., each 25x150, $340 each	1,360
4 lots Union-av., each 25x150, $265 each	1,060
8 lots Hoffman-st., each 25x118, $150 each	1,200
9 lots Arthur-st., each 25x100, $150 each	1,320
4 lots Arthur-st., each 25x87, $80 each	320
8 lots Arthur-st., each same size, $70 each	560
16 lots Arthur-st., each same size, $65 each	1,040
10 lots Arthur-st., each same size, $65 each	650
7 lots Arthur-st., each same size, $50 each	350
5 lots Arthur-st., each 25x125, $60 each	300
6 lots, Frederick-st., each 25x125, $120 each	720
7 lots, Frederick-st., each 25x87, $100 each	700
20 lots, Frederick-st., each same size, $70 each	1,400
10 lots, Frederick-st., each same size, $52 50 each	515
7 lots, Frederick-st., each same size, $50 each	350
10 lots, Frederick-st., each same size, $65 each	650
7 lots, Frederick-st., each same size, $57 50 each	402
6 lots Cambreling-av., each 25x100, $105 each	630
12 lots Cambreling-av., each 25x100, $100 each	1,200
4 lots Cambreling-av., each 25x87, $75 each	300
10 lots Cambreling-av., each 25x87, 60 each	600
7 lots Cambreling-av., each 25x87, $57 50 each	404
7 lots Cambreling-av., each 25x87, $100 each	700
11 lots, Pryne-st., each 25x100, $100 each	1,100
5 lots, Pryne-st., each 25x100, $100 each	500
4 lots, Pryne-st., each same size, $100 each	400
4 lots, Pryne-st., each 25x100, $110 each	440
7 lots, Jacob-st., each 25x100, $65 each	455
4 lots, Jacob-st., each same size, $52 50 each	210
3 lots, Jacob-st., each same size, $55 each	165
7 lots, Jacob-st., each same size, $67 50 each	472
1 lot, Southern Boulevard, 65x175	775

WEST BERGEN, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

By Lewis E. Wood.

4 lots n. s. Yale-av., 325 ft. e. of Canal-st., each 25 x95, $405 each	$1,620
4 lots n. s. Yale-av., 215 ft. e. of Mallory-av., each 25x95, $450 each	1,800
4 lots n. s. Hatch-av., 184 ft. w. of West-side-av., each 25x100, $450 each	1,800
3 lots s. s. Dimon-av., 162 ft. w. of West Side-av., each 25x100, $475 each	1,900
1 lot s. s. Pollock-av., 165 ft. w. of Mallory-av. and near depot Newark and New-York Railway, 25x100	655
1 lot s. s. Whyte-av., 635 ft. w. of West Side-av., 25x124	500
1 lot s. s. Whyte-av., adjoining above, 25x122	480
1 lot s. s. Whyte-av., adjoining above, 25x120	475
1 lot s. s. Whyte-av., adjoining above, 25x117	480

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 8TH-AV., OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK, three full fronts, or twenty-four lots, (each lot 25x150.) Price, $480,000.
ALSO,
For sale, on Boulevard, (Broadway,) corner 67th-st., eleven lots, (four on Boulevard and seven on street.) Price, $300,000.
ALSO,
For sale or exchange for tenement property, two extra deep lots on 36th-st., near 6th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A.—THIRTY-NINTH-STREET, NEAR Park-avenue.—Four-story-medium sized dwelling, in perfect order; price $30,000; terms easy. Also, a list of Fifth and Madison-av. and West side dwellings for sale.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON No. 11 Pine-st.

AN ENTIRE BLOCK OF FORTY-NINE lots, 101st and 102d sts., 2d and 3d avs., for sale at a bargain. For price and terms apply to PAUL N. SPOFFORD, No. 29 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Houses and Lots

For sale or to let, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

$1,000 DOWN!—REMAINDER BY installments or on mortgage. Splendid opportunity to acquire a nice country home within easy access of the City. Tasteful Summer or Winter residence; forty to fifty minutes to Liberty, Cortlandt or Desbrosses sts., by two favorite lines of travel; trains at frequent intervals from 6 A. M. till midnight; house has large rooms and halls, hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.; half acre in garden, fruit and shade trees, stable, &c.; situated on high ground, in the pleasantest part of Elizabeth; first-class dwellings going up all round it; price, $12,000; title perfect. For photographs and particulars address HOUSE-OWNER, Post-office box No. 225, New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Owners who desire to place their real estate in the market are respectfully informed that in future we propose to give our special attention to the above-named section, and we invite the co-operation of sellers and purchasers. The disposal of large plots of unimproved property a specialty.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.
Refer to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. and Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$2,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms and throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

NEW-ROCHELLE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—An attractive residence, situated in the best part of the town, eight minutes' walk from the station; an ornamental Gothic cottage containing ten rooms; grounds comprise one acre, with fine lawn, shade and stable, $10,000; rent, $800.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE Agents in New-York,
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.
Represented at the Branch by Henry W. Howland, at the United States Hotel.
Printed catalogues mailed free.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE, A new house, with nine rooms, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, range, and all modern improvements; half an acre of ground, trees, shrubs, &c. Price $11,000. Apply to H. W. BANKS, No. 81 Front-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y.; also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A very cheap farm and an elegant country-seat, near Hyde Park, Dutchess County. For particulars apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS, Nos. 35 and 37 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—SEVENTY MINUTES FROM CITY Hall, a pleasant house, thirteen rooms, ten acres of land, fruit, &c., at Flushing; high ground; healthy; good water; twenty-two trains a day each way; for a year or longer unfurnished, or for the Summer furnished; also, with stable, or separately, about forty acres of excellent farm land adjacent. Rent low.
F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st.

SEA-SHORE AT LONG BRANCH.—To rent, a completely furnished, two cottages, both situated on the Ocean Drive, one near the depot, the other south of West End Hotel; stables.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A furnished house, pleasantly situated, very convenient to station; terms moderate. Apply to W. H. VAN WAGENEN, No. 14 Barclay-st., New-York.

THREE PRETTY COTTAGES TO let at Rutherford Park, N. J., the most beautiful suburb of New-York. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BRUNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Peter Bruner, at his counting-room, No. 77 King-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of April, 1871.
PETER BRUNER,
AMOS BRUNER,
FREDERICK BOHDE,
J. R. FLANAGAN,
Executors.
ap29-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MONCRIEFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 91 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of December, 1870.
d10-law6mS* THEODORE ROSS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robt. C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUKE HEMENWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of CHAS. LANIER, No. 27 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 16th day of December, 1870.
MARY C. HEMENWAY,
CHARLES LANIER,
Administratrix and Administrator of Luke Hemenway, deceased. d17-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Isaac Hendrix, No. 310, West 34th-st, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of December, 1870.
ISAAC HENDRIX, Executor.
JULIA F. VALENTINE, Executrix.
d24-law6mS*

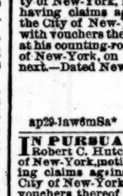
IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORKS

Having nearly completed several large contracts, such as the Harlem Depot at 42d-st., the Gilsey Hotel, the Seaman's Bank for Savings, Kemp's Building, Powers' Commercial Block, Rochester, &c., and having facilities and skilled workmen second to no similar establishment in the country, are now prepared to enter into new contracts for IRON BUILDINGS of any design, and generally to do ALL KINDS of ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORK in the best manner and with dispatch. Apply in 14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS' VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c. The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the most eminent chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.



TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—Now is the time to have boys and girls taught swimming, diving and floating, so that when in the country they can enjoy themselves without danger. Lessons at New-York Swimming Academy, 6th-av. and 30th-st. Send for circular.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON MELA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Solomon Mela, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of January, 1868.
JOHN HOPKINS, Assignee,
je10-law2wS* No. 29 Ferry-st., New-York City.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th, av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTLES at reduced prices for the next thirty days.
T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN WHITE CLUNY LACES and BLACK GUIPURE EDGINGS. Also, LLAMA SACKS and SHAWLS. No. 9 West 23d-st., Maison des Dentelles.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

PREMIUM AMERICAN WATCHES, pronounced the best and cheapest watch made in this country, sold in silver and gold cases, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON TUESDAY EVENING, A POCKET-BOOK, containing over $100 and some silver coins. Will the finder please return my dead boy's lock of hair, as I have no other keepsake of him?
JOHN SCOTT, No. 15 Spruce st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Monday, June 12.

Monday, June 12.

Monday, June 12.

THIRD GREAT SALE ON THE HEIGHTS OF

RUTHERFURD PARK.

10 MILES FROM NEW-YORK. 40 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.

Near three stations on two broad-gauge, double-track railroads, connecting with four ferries.

Plank-walks through every street. Superb mountain and river scenery.

Special train, (Grafulla's Band,) Erie Railroad,

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 11 1-4 A. M.

Get splendid pictorial maps and free passes from auctioneers.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
5,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, July 1, at 3 P. M. OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, July —, at 2 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT.......Saturday, June 17.
PEREIRE.......DANRE.......Saturday, July 1.
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN.......Saturday, July 15.
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE.......Saturday, July 29.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.......$140 | Second Cabin.......$75
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
Sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Europa.......Sat., June 10 Alexandria...Wed., June 14
India.......Sat., June 17 Caledonia...Wed., June 21
Columbia.......Sat., June 24 Sidonian...Wed., June 28
Anglia.......Sat., July 1 Assyria...Wed., July 5
Australia.......Sat., July 8 Dacian...Wed., July 12
Iowa.......Sat., July 15 Britannia...Wed., July 19
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Java, Wednesday, June 14 | Samaria, Sat'day, June 10
Russia, Wednesday, June 21 | Algeria, Saturday, June 10
Cuba, Wednesday, June 28 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, June 17
China, Wednesday, July 5 | Siberia, Tuesday, June 20
Scotia, Wednesday, July 12 | Calabria, Saturday, June 24
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.......$145, gold.
Return Tickets.......$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency
Return Tickets.......$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIPS ALGERIA and SAMARIA, embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at noon, on SATURDAY, June 10. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON. Saturday, June 10, 12 M.
CITY OF DUBLIN, (via Halifax.) Tuesday, June 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, June 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 24, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin.......$75 gold. | Steerage.......$30 currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.......June 14, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.June 17, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN.June 21, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...June 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.......July 5, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...July 12, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
VIRGINIA, SUMNER, Saturday, June 10, at 10 A. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, June 17, at 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Saturday, June 17, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 62 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM FOR LONDON.
X LINE.
The iron American steamer
CONCORDIA,
Capt. KNOWLES,
to sail TUESDAY, 13th inst., from Pier No. 19 East River.
HELVETIA,
Capt. GRIGG,
to sail SATURDAY, 17th inst., 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
For freight, apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steam to Liverpool, Glasgow and Londonderry.
ALEXANDRIA.......MONDAY, June 12,
At 2 P. M., from Pier No. 60, North River.
Cabins, $75 and $65: Steerage, $28.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
Tarifa, Tuesday, June 6 | Tripoli, Saturday, June 24
Malta, Saturday, June 10 | Tarifa, Saturday, July 8
Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
June 15, steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. PARKER, touching at Punta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of June 13.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, July 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.......July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. Aug. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,).......June 15
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.......June 22
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.......June 29
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail June 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 13 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, June 15, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Saturday, June 17
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Friday, July 7
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK STATE RAILROAD BONDS.
A First-Class Home Investment.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY.
This Road covers 100 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation on the Hudson River, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation on or before Oct. 1, 1872, and give a new line of road to Lake Ontario and the West, twenty-five miles shorter than any line that can be found.
The issue of Bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this City. Price of the Bonds, 90 in currency, and accrued interest.
Full particulars of the above, and the Bonds for sale by
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the R. and O. R. R. Co.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES. INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY.......892,000
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
and
FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 33 Rue du 4 Septembre,
PARIS,
Issue Letters of Credit and receive Deposits. Letters for travelers received and forwarded. Correspondents in New-York:
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1871.
The annual election for Directors of this institution for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-House, Avenue D, corner 10th-st., WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

ENTIRELY SAFE AND PROFITABLE.
Eight per cent. Bonds at 75 and interest.
Ten per cent. Bonds at 90 and interest.
Fifteen per cent. Bonds at par and interest.
FITCH & ELLIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT books for subscription to the capital stock of the American Trust Company of the City of New-York, will be opened at the Banking-house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner of Nassau and Pine sts., in the said City, on the 16th day of June, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
WM. MENZIES,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1871. Committee.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOUR trustees of the Standard Life Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 202 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of June, 1871. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,
OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.
THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON—(LIMITED.)
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank, London.
The capital of the German Bank of London Limited is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £10 each, of which 60,000 shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.
The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to foreign banking business.
Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E. C., April, 1871.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1871.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine Trustees, of the class whose terms expire by limitation, the following persons were unanimously elected for four years:
DAVID HOADLEY, RICHARD PATRICK,
I. GREEN PEARSON, HENRY A. SMYTHE,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS, HENRY E. DAVIES,
WM. M. VERMILYE, ALEXANDER H. RICE,
GEORGE S. COE.
At a meeting of the Trustees of the above Company, held June 7, 1871, F. S. Winston was unanimously elected President of the Company.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD FUNDING NOTICE.—The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company are now ready to fund the coupons from their first Mortgage Bonds, that mature November 1870, May 1871, November 1871, and May 1872, in accordance with the terms of their agreement with the bondholders. The certificates are now ready to be exchanged and are deposited with the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, where holders are respectfully asked to call, and surrender their coupons and receive certificates. The coupons will be deposited in said bank and held by them in trust for the holders of said certificates.
SAM. TATE, President,
Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company.

HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to Stockholders.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon until 2 P. M. of that day.
The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 13th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 14th day of June next.
R. C. ROOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, 7th-av. and 51st-st., NEW-YORK, May 30, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, June 13, 1871, at the office of the Company. Polls open at 1 o'clock P. M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed June 6, and reopened June 14. J. W. FOSHAY, President.

HOLDERS OF RICHMOND COUNTY bonds of the issue of 1864 and 1865 are required to present the same for registration at the office of BARTON & ALLEN, brokers, No. 40 Broad-st., New-York, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, until July 21, 1871. No bonds or coupons of these issues will hereafter be paid unless registered.—Dated June 1, 1871.
SAMUEL R. BRICK, JR.,
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Richmond County.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 393 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, June 20, 1871; polls open 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } **BANKERS,** { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

F. E. SKELDING, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
WM. A. HALSTED, Formerly of Lawrence Bros. & Co.
SKELDING & HALSTED,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a certificate for 125 shares of the capital stock of the Harlem Gas-Light Company, being certificate No. 1,512, issued to Thomas Smith, Aug. 13, 1869, has been lost, and that an application will be made to the Company for a duplicate certificate thereof. A suitable reward will be paid to any one returning the lost certificate to CHARLES B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1871.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1871.
A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the Capital Stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the Common Stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, both free of Government tax, payable on and after the 30th day of June inst. to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of June inst.
The transfer-books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on Wednesday, June 14, 1871, at the close of business and reopened on Saturday, July 1, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.
THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia. The interest maturing upon Registered Stock, at that time, will be paid at the Treasury office only.
NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1871, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 20, at 2 o'clock P.M., and reopen on June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.
THE BONDS OF THE STATE amounting to $200,000, maturing July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after maturity upon presentation at the banking-house of H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia.
NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS.......................$8,818,867 65

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.: Manufacturers of **CABINET ORGANS,** warerooms No. 596 BROADWAY, N. Y.—The organs made by this Company are acknowledged to be *the best in the world*, having a European as well as American reputation. Prices—*fixed and invariable*—$50, $65, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, to $675, and upwards. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES *free*. Organs to rent, or sold for monthly or quarterly payments.

HAINES BROTHERS
CELEBRATED PIANOS.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT—FULLY WARRANTED.
Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.
At prices which cannot fail to suit those in search of a piano.
WAREROOMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 27 Union-square.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH.—A FRENCH LADY, A PROTESTANT Christian, experienced in teaching, offers her services as governess in a Christian family, for the Summer, in City or country. Address C. E. M., care of R. G. Hatfield, No. 31 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TEN OR TWELVE PERSONS CAN be accommodated at a farm-house, near Croton Dam, six miles from Sing Sing; pleasant place, with shade; plenty of fruit and milk. Price of board—Adults, $9; servants and children, $6 a week. Address J. B. FOSHAY, Post-office Box No. 242, Sing Sing, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT NORTH GRANVILLE, Washington County, N. Y., large double brick house, commodious rooms, healthy location, pleasant scenery, good drives and every way desirable; terms, $7 per week. Apply to JOHN BLISS, No. 110 Wall-st., New-York.

ASTORIA HOUSE, ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.—Spacious, elegant, newly-furnished rooms; best French and American table; fine grounds; beautiful trees; pleasant access to New-York by boats and cars; terms very moderate; no better Summer residence; every comfort.

ASTORIA—PERSONS LOOKING FOR pleasant airy rooms, house standing high and table choice, will please address, for July 1, Box No. 184, Astoria, Long Island. Gentlemen will find the access easy and frequent by boat or cars.

BOARD AT WEST POINT.—THE large first-class private boarding-house of A. MEARNS, JR., will be open from May 1, as usual, with modern improvements, Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD AT SOUTH NORWALK; good location, near the Sound; five minutes from depot; large rooms, en suite or singly. Address R. A. SUTHERLAND, South Norwalk, Conn.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMMER board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL, on the Hudson; fine shade, large airy rooms, with first-class board. Address G. H. CARSWELL.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED WITHin two hours' ride of New-York, for gentleman, wife and two children, aged six and four years. Address O. R. B., Box No. 3,018 Post-office, New-York.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT BLACK GELDING, from country, 7 years, 15½ hands; long tail; great style, highly trained; as showy a horse as goes to Central Park; perfect single, double and to saddle; warranted in every particular; price $1,500. At Winfield Stables, 50th-st., near 6th-av.

AN ELEGANT HORSE, TOP WAGON, only made three months; harness; splendid Dusenbury three-quarter seat wagon, pole and shaft, nearly new; horse very fine under saddle or in harness. Apply before 12 M. at No. 226 6th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A LADY'S SADDLE, THREE horns; in good order; buckskin covering, and small size preferred. Address, giving price, &c., Box No. 2,145 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
With all modern comforts and conveniences, corner of Broadway and 25th-st., adjoining St. James' Hotel, and overlooking Madison-square; entrance No. 7 West 25th-st.

ONE BLOCK FROM 5TH-AV., NEAR ST. JAMES HOTEL—Three large, cool, airy rooms on first floor, all modern improvements, with or without board, or with private table; location unsurpassed; table first-class. Call at No. 25 West 26th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

TO LET—FURNISHED, STUYVESANT Building, 13th-st., for four months, on the floor, a suite of handsomely-furnished apartments to a small family; these rooms will be let at a sacrifice.
JACOB SHARPE, No. 30 Pine-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A large well-furnished front room, suitable for two, with good board; location good, and terms moderate. No. 225 East 31st-st.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—SUPERBLY furnished front alcove rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at Summer prices.

NO. 36 WEST WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Large, cool and pleasant rooms, with first-class board for families or single gentlemen; transient boarders taken; all at moderate prices.

HANDSOME BACK PARLOR TO LET, with board for two persons, $16 per week; without board, $8. 151 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two handsomely-furnished front rooms to a gentleman; house first-class. No. 221 East 12th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN, with or without breakfast, at No. 147 East 27th-st.; bath, gas and all conveniences.

NO. 17 WEST 42D-ST.—A SECOND floor, newly and handsomely furnished, to let, with first-class board. Summer prices.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to rent, with board, to permanent or transient parties; moderate rates for the Summer.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

MEMPHREMAGOG HOUSE,
NEWPORT, VT.
This large and popular Summer Hotel will be open for the reception of guests June 1. Situated at the head of Lake Memphremagog, on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, connecting with the Grand Trunk at Lennoxville, giving direct communication with New-York, Boston, White Mountains, Montreal and Quebec. The large and elegant steamer *Lady of the Lake* (Clyde built) makes two trips daily from Newport to Magog, P. Q., giving those who desire ample time to visit Owl's Head Mountain and admire the fine scenery along the shores of the lake. There is also connected with the house a good livery, with experienced drivers; boats, bowling and billiard saloons, splendid fishing, &c. The proprietor will spare no expense in furnishing his table with all the luxuries of the season, and will endeavor to make the Memphremagog House a pleasant resort for those who seek the green hills of Vermont, either for health or pleasure. Parties wishing to engage rooms for the season should make early application.
W. F. BOWMAN, Proprietor.
NEWPORT, Vt., May 17, 1871.

NEW SUMMER RESORT.
OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Via Kingston, N. Y.
This new and elegant hotel, on the highest peak of the Catskill range, 3,800 feet above tide-water, opens June 15. Fine air and beautiful scenery. All the modern conveniences, including telegraphic communications. Is reached by boat or rail to Rondout; R. & O. R. R. (9 miles) to West Hurley; thence six miles by the proprietor's stages, running in connection with all trains. Parties leaving New-York at 4 P. M. reach the hotel the same evening. For terms apply to JOHN E. LASHER, Proprietor, Woodstock, N. Y.

LAKE MOHAWK.
A NEW AND DELIGHTFUL MOUNTAIN RESORT.
This remarkable place presents some of the grandest lake and mountain scenery on the Atlantic seaboard; air cool and bracing; no liquors and no gambling; two daily communications with New-York by rail; board, $10 to $18 per week.
For particulars address LAKE MOHAWK HOUSE, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.
ALBERT K. SMILEY, Proprietor.

ATTRACTIVE SUMMER RESORT.
ORANGE LAKE HOUSE,
Newburg, Orange County, N. Y.
House refurnished; good table; fine drives; fishing, boating and stabling; house situated on the Lake; several trains per Hudson River Railroad and Newburg Erie branch per day; also, Mary Powell and Albany steamers; half-hour drive from landing. Address WM. J. SCOTT, Superintendent at the Lake, or W. W. BRIGGS & CO., Tattersall's Stables, 42d-st. and 7th-av.

WOODSBURG PAVILION.
WOODSBURG, ROCKAWAY, SOUTH SIDE, L. I.
This beautiful hotel is now open, and will be kept first-class; has gas and water throughout, with FINE DRIVES AND BATHING; ample stabling; also, a STEAM-YACHT for use of guests. Apply to N. P. SEWELL, on the premises, or at MADISON-SQUARE HOUSE, Broadway and 21st-st.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

THE TARRYTOWN HIGHTS HOTEL, Tarrytown, N. Y., will be opened for the reception of guests on June 15. The house is newly and elegantly furnished, and contains all the modern improvements, including bath-rooms, hot and cold water, gas, &c., while the location is unsurpassed, being situated about two miles from the depot, on an elevated plateau overlooking the famous "sleepy Hollow," and commanding a fine view of the Hudson. Spacious lawns, fine croquet grounds, beautiful walks and drives, miniature lakes and traditional trout-streams, cool breezes and no mosquitoes, are among the many exterior attractions, while the "cuisine," it is determined, shall not be excelled by any house in or out of New-York. Large stabling facilities. A full description of the premises, with terms, will be promptly furnished upon application to the proprietor, H. W. CHIPMAN, Tarrytown, N. Y.
REFERENCES.—Elias Hotchkiss, Esq., Proprietor St. James Hotel; G. P. Lowrey, Esq., No. 78 Broadway; W. C. Church, Editor *Army & Navy Journal*, No. 39 Park-row; L. Roberts & Co., No. 17 South-st.; W. A. Cauldwell, Esq., No. 129 Lexington-av.

LARCHMONT HOUSE—FORMERLY ESTATE of E. C. Collins, located on Long Island Sound, Westchester County, midway between Mamaroneck and New Rochelle stations; grounds extensive, 300 acres, in lawn, meadow and wood, with 1½ miles water front; rambles on the rock-bound and wooded shore. The grounds are high, dry, amply shaded, and absolutely healthy. Facilities for salt water bathing, boating, fishing, stabling, &c., first-class. A few desirable rooms to be let to those who desire the comforts of a first-class quiet home for the season, at very reasonable rates. Apply on the premises, or at the office of the Larchmont Company, No. 8 Pine-st., Room No. 11, daily from 12 to 1 o'clock.

MASON HOUSE, NARRAGANSETT PIER, RHODE ISLAND.—The above house is located on an elevation of land a few rods from the bathing beach, having a fine view of ocean, bay and surrounding country. The house is entirely new, and furnished throughout with elegant furniture, and will be open for reception of Summer boarders in June next. The culinary department will be under the management of an experienced caterer; and everything will be done to make it a desirable place to spend the season. Applications for rooms and board should be addressed to E. TUCKER, Proprietor, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, LONG ISLAND.—Now open; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; splendid sea bathing, driving and sailing; fishing unexcelled; terms moderate; reached by Long Island Railroad from James'-slip, and by steamer *Artisan*, Pier No. 25, East River. Send for circular. M. B. PARSONS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 10. House new, 300 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ARE YOU GOING TO SHARON Springs, N. Y.?—If so, stop at the Howland House, which has been enlarged and refurnished this season. Terms, $14 per week or $2 50 per day. Accommodations for fifty guests.
H. E. HOWLAND.

HOME COMFORTS AT RIPLEY COLLEGE, Poultney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor; from May to October at low rates; building neatly furnished, and in the centre of large, well-shaded grounds; special terms to families.

THE CORNWALL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Hudson River, New-York, will be opened June 15.
Mrs. R. PALMER, Cornwall Landing Post-office.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.—Large rooms, spacious grounds, shady and retired; good stabling; stages run to beach and cars. Apply on premises, or No. 20 West 14th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$15,000 TO $25,000 WANTED IN an established business with a special or general partnership. For particulars inquire of D. J. SPRAGUE, McKillop, Sprague & Co.

FOR SALE—A PATENT, AN ARTICLE which is used in every family. Can be seen at PORTER, DAY & CO.'S, No. 596 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING,
NO NAME!
NO NAME! | A powerful play of people and events in 1870, by WILKIE COLLINS and AUGUSTIN DALY; entirely new scenery, fashionable costumes and extraordinary cast, including Miss Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, Kate Newton, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. D. H. Harkins, W. Davidge, James Lewis, George Parkes, G. F. De Vere and others.
NO NAME MATINEE SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
LUCILLE WESTERN
in the great emotional play of
EAST LYNNE,
supported by Mr. J. A. HERNE and a powerful company. Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAYS at 2 o'clock.
In preparation, THE CHILD STEALER.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
GRAND MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
3
BLIND
MICE.
FOX & DENIER PANTOMIME TROUPE,
THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

GREAT TRIAL OF ENDURANCE.
Walking match against time. 400 miles in five days, 112 miles inside twenty-four hours, for the Citizens' Purse, by
MR. EDWARD PAYSON WESTON,
at the
EMPIRE CITY RINK,
JUNE 12, 13, 14, 15 AND 16, 1871.
Grand Promenade Concert each afternoon and evening by the
EMPIRE RINK FULL MILITARY BAND.
Admission 50 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.
On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.
Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.
Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.
Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Peck-slip from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.
Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.
N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.
The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—The steam-boat NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 8th...8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 8th...12:00 M.
Friday, 9th.......8:30 A. M.	Friday, 9th.......12:30 P. M.
Saturday, 10th..10:00 A. M.	Saturday, 10th...2:00 P. M.
Sunday, 11th....10:00 A. M.	Sunday, 11th.....3:00 P. M.
Monday, 12th...11:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th.....3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 13th...12:00 M.	Tuesday, 13th.....4:00 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburgh, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point, and Yonkers. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

CONEY ISLAND—NORTH RIVER ROUTE.—The steamer METAMORA will commence her regular trips for the season on SATURDAY, June 10, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25, 3:25; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier 4, N. R., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. N. B.—The East River boat will commence her regular trips on SATURDAY, June 17.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, Sands Point, Glenwood and Roslyn. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) SUNDAY, June 11, at 8:45 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way; returning, leaves Roslyn 2:30, Glen Cove 3:15.

STEAMERS FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—Screw steamer *Norwich*, 500 tons, just put in complete order for business. Also,
Side-wheel steamer *Stamford*.
HIGH DRAFT AND LARGE CARRIERS.
Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway, New-York.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY EVERY SUNDAY.—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves from Peck-slip 8:30 and 1 P. M.; Christopher-st, North River, 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River 9:15 A. M. and 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 50 cents each way.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, BUFFALO AND THE WEST, SARATOGA AND THE NORTH.—The old, long-established, popular evening line of steamers leave daily at 6 o'clock from Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., below Jersey Ferry. Fare $1 50 less than by railroad.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW from Vesey-st., at 8:30 and 34th-st., at 8:45 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Catskill and Hudson.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE STEAMBOAT FLORENCE will run regular from Franklin-st., Pier No. 35 North River, at 9 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, with drawing-room car.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, with drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. On Saturdays an additional train leaves at 3:45 P. M., drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
The manager begs to announce a
LIMITED SUMMER ENGAGEMENT
with
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
who will appear THIS EVENING and
SATURDAY MATINEE,
as
JAMES HAREBELL,
the poet-hero of Mr. W. G. Wills' beautiful HEART STORY in four acts, entitled
THE MAN O' AIRLIE,
which was performed at the Princess' Theatre, London, for more than ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS, and constituted the dramatic event of that city in 1867.
Produced with new scenery by Witham and Lewis. Dresses by Joyce. Properties by Deuel and assistants, &c.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.
ROSEDALE.
This drama will, until further notice, form the attraction of the present SUMMER SEASON.
NEW AND EXQUISITE SCENERY.
NEW MUSIC, NEW APPOINTMENTS.
NEW AND CORRECT DRESSES
AND UNIFORMS.
Novel effects and an
UNEQUALED DISTRIBUTION.
Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, J. H. STODDART, B. T. RINGGOLD, CHAS. ROCKWELL, HOLLAND, LEONARD; Mesdames CLARA JENNINGS, EFFIE GERMON, EMILY MESTAYER, ANNIE DELAND, JOHN SEFTON, BLAISDELL, NELLIE HURD, and others.
ROSEDALE. ROSEDALE. ROSEDALE.
EVERY NIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.
MATINEE AT 2, EVENING AT 8,
and last appearance of
Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU
in his intensely interesting drama of
KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.
ON MONDAY will be presented the original musical drama of
PAUL CLIFFORD,
in which will appear the celebrated Irish comedian
MR. JOHN COLLINS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
GRAND SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS and his unrivaled orchestra,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Change of programme every evening.
Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, $1 extra; packages of twelve tickets, $4. To be had at all the principal music-stores and at Central Park Garden.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
SPRING MEETING
AT JEROME PARK, 1871
June 10, 13, 15 and 17.
Tickets and quarter stretch badges may be obtained at the box-office, Wallack's Theatre; Brewster's, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st., and the entrance to the course. Races commence each day punctually at 2½ o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD
JEROME PARK RACES.
SUMMER MEETING.
Extra trains will leave new depot, 42d-st. and 4th-av., each race day at 12½ and 1½ P. M., returning after the races.
Cars reserved for ladies.
Excursion tickets, 40 cents.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

TO THE RACES AT JEROME PARK.
JUNE 10, 13, 15 and 17.
Take SYLVAN GLEN at 1 P. M., or express boat SYLVAN STREAM at 1½ P. M., from Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, connecting with Fordham Railroad at Harlem Bridge, direct for Jerome Park.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES—The large first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NEW CHAMPION, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Alderney Park, Raritan Beach Grove and Iona Island. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., upstairs.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.
A MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTORS to the Fire Patrol Fund will be held at the rooms of the Board, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to decide upon the question of sustaining the Fire Patrol, and of fixing the maximum amount of expenses which shall be incurred therefor during the two years next to ensue.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE FOR THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, WASHINGTON, May 24, 1871.
Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M., of the 22d day of June, 1871, at the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed building all the dimension granite required for the exterior of the new State Department, for which about 180,000 cubic feet will be required. Proposals must state the price per cubic foot for stones whose dimensions do not exceed twenty cubic feet, and the rate of increase in price for stones exceeding twenty cubic feet. The exact average size of the stones cannot at present be given, but will approximate 40 cubic feet. Stones to be quarried and delivered according to a schedule of net sizes that will be furnished the contractor. One inch will be allowed for quarry dimensions on each worked face of the stone.
Each bid must be accompanied by a sample block, 12 inches cube, of the granite it is proposed to furnish, which must be sound, durable, of uniform color and good grain; free from discoloring or other foreign substances, and capable of withstanding the action of the elements, and that has been fully tested by use in buildings, and is from quarries capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired within one year, and from which stone has been, or is now being used for first-class buildings.
Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.
No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished.
All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will execute and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the Government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract; the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the Government to take full possession of the quarry and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.
The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.
Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Granite for New State Department," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, May 17, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, the 20th day of June next, for furnishing Rations to the United States Marines at the following stations, from the 1st of July, 1871, to the 30th of June, 1872, viz.:
PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampshire;
CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts;
BROOKLYN, New-York;
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania;
WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia;
GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia;
PENSACOLA, Florida;
ANNAPOLIS, Maryland.
Each Ration to consist of twelve ounces of Pork or Bacon, or one pound and four ounces of Salt or Fresh Beef; eighteen ounces of Soft Bread or Flour, or twelve ounces of Hard Bread, or one pound and four ounces of Corn-meal; and to every one hundred Rations fifteen pounds of Beans or Peas, or ten pounds of Rice or Hominy; ten pounds of Green Coffee, or eight pounds of Roasted (or Roasted and Ground) Coffee, or one pound and eight ounces of Tea; fifteen pounds of Sugar; four quarts of Vinegar; one pound and four ounces of Adamantine or Star Candles; four pounds of Soap; three pounds and twelve ounces of Salt, and four ounces of Pepper.
The Rations are to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the Fresh Beef, either in bulk or by the single Ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of hind and fore quarters, necks and kidney tallow to be excluded; the Pork, No. 1 Prime Mess Pork; the Flour known as Extra Superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the Coffee, good Rio; the Sugar, good New-Orleans or its equivalent, and the Beans, Vinegar, Candles, Soap, Salt, &c., to be of good quality.
All subject to inspection.
A guarantee, signed by two persons, whose responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, or Collector, must accompany each proposal.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. Blank forms of proposal can be obtained upon application at any of the Marine Stations.
Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.
Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned,
WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps.

PERSONAL.

GLOVER.—NOTICE.—HENRY GLOVER, who landed in New-York on 15th March, 1859, arriving in Philadelphia on 17th March, 1859, and who was, when last heard, employed as a painter in New-York and Camden, N. J., during which time he called upon a Mr. Painter, No. 520 2d-st., Camden, and was, when last heard of, staying with a Mr. Ward, Dock-st., Philadelphia, but was then thinking of proceeding to Camden; also, JOHN FRANCIS GLOVER, brother of the above, formerly of Gregson-st., Liverpool, England. If either of the above will write to the undersigned they will hear of something to their advantage, consequent upon the death of their mother. Address ADAM BUSH, No. 9 Derwent road, Old Swan, Liverpool, England.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Lively Races Yesterday, and More Today.

Honest Allen, George Wilkes and Royal John the Winners at Prospect Park—The Favorites for the Fordham Meeting—Who They Are and What is Thought of Them.

PROSPECT PARK YESTERDAY.

Last Day of the June Meeting—The Double-Team Race Won by Honest Allen and George Wilkes, and the 2:21 Purse by Royal John.

Yesterday was the most charming of the four days of the meeting at Prospect Park. The racing was not, perhaps, quite so exciting as on some of the previous days, but the air was so clear, cool and invigorating, and the drive to the course was such a pleasure, that the day proved an enjoyable one to all. The meeting has been the most successful one ever held upon the course. The entries were so full that but little money had to be put into the purses, the attendance each day has been unprecedentedly large, and it is within bounds to say that the Fair Grounds Association are ahead $15,000. Yesterday there was a falling off in the number of spectators, most of the New-Yorkers who generally go across the river to attend the meetings on this favorite Brooklyn course, holding off for Jerome Park today. Over 5,000 persons, however, were present to enjoy the day's sport, and all appeared well satisfied.

THE RACING.

The first event was a race between double teams for a purse of $2,000. The entries were JOHN LOVETT'S blk. g. *Monitor* and blk. g. *Black Harry;* W. L. SIMMOR'S s. s. *Honest Allen* and b. s. *George Wilkes*, and H. S. RUSSELL'S blk. g. *Darkness* and blk. m. *Jessie Wales*. *Darkness* and *Jessie Wales* were the favorites in the pools, although *Honest Allen* and *George Wilkes* had many supporters and admirers. The betting ranged as follows before the start:

Jessie Wales and Darkness	$200	$275	$450	$325
Honest Allen and George Wilkes	175	250	390	310
Black Harry and Monitor	60	85	125	85

FIRST HEAT.—The teams did not get off in good shape till the seventh attempt. The stallions had a trifle the advantage in the send-off, and improved it sufficiently to win the heat by two lengths. *Monitor* and *Harry* were second, and the Boston team last. *Harry*, *Wilkes* and *Darkness* all behaved badly in this heat, getting over a good deal of ground on a run. Time—2:31½.

SECOND HEAT.—When the horses were called out for the second heat, *Harry* was found to be so lame that he was drawn. This reduced the race to a contest between the stallions and the Boston team. The former sold in the pools at 3 to 1 against the latter. The horses had a good start and went off at a slashing pace. At the turn the stallions drew in front and led two lengths at the quarter, the same at the half, and won the heat by three lengths in 2:30.

THIRD HEAT.—The stallions were now the favorites at any odds, and justified the expectations of their backers by taking the lead and winning the heat by two lengths in 2:28. The Boston team crossed the score on a dead run. The following is the summary:

PROSPECT PARK, Friday, June 9, 1871.—Purse $2,000, for double teams; $1,200 to first, $600 to second, and $200 to third.

W. L. Simmon's s. s. Honest Allen, and br. s. Geo. Wilkes	1	1	1
H. Russell's blk. g. Monitor, and blk. m. Jessie Wales	3	2	2
Jno. Lovett's blk. g. Monitor, and blk. g. Black Harry	2	dr.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37	1:14	2:31½
Second heat	37	1:14¾	2:30
Third heat	36½	1:13¾	2:28

SECOND RACE.

This, the final event of the meeting, was for a purse of $1,700, for horses that had never been in 2:21; $1,000 to the first, $500 to second, and $200 to third. Sixteen horses were entered in this race; only twelve however came up for the word. These were *Royal John*, *Charley Green*, *Harry D.*, *Elmo*, *Belle of Toronto*, *Rosa Goldcust*, *Lady Wells*, *Lydia Thompson*, *Climax*, *J. H. Coleman*, *Dew Drop*, and *Topsey*. *Lady Wells* was the favorite at one to two against the field. The first heat was won by *Royal John* by half a length, *Charley Green* was second, and *Lady Wells* third. In the second heat the horses did not get off till they came up for the word the ninth time, and then they were strung out so much that there was a difference of nine seconds between the first and last horse. This heat was won by *Charley Green*, *Royal John* being the twelfth horse in. *Royal John* was in the rear at the start in the third heat, but came in ahead at the stand. In this heat *Topsey* was distanced. The fourth heat was also won by *Royal John*, by two lengths, after an extremely bad start. *Charley Green* won second money, and *Harry D.* third. The following is the summary:

SAME DAY—Purse $1,700, for horses that had never beaten 2:31; $1,000 to first, $500 to second and $200 to third.

J. J. Bowen's g. g. Royal John	1	12	1	1
J. Murphy's b. g. Charley Green	2	1	3	2
M. Goodin's s. g. Harry D	7	2	4	7
O. A. Hikok's s. g. Elmo	9	7	2	10
G. P. Carpenter's gr. m. Belle of Toronto	3	3	6	4
C. S. Green's s. m. Rosa Goldcust	8	4	5	3
H. W. How's br. m. Lady Wells	3	5	7	6
Ben. Mace's b. m. Lydia Thompson	4	11	10	8
S. Loomis' s. g. Climax	6	6	8	5
M. Reden's br. c. H. Coleman	10	10	9	9
W. H. Woodruff's b. g. Dew Drop	12	9	11	11
Benj. Daniels' b. m. Topsey	11	8	dis.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36½	1:13	2:28
Second heat	36	1:13	2:28½
Third heat	38	1:16	2:31¼
Fourth heat	37½	1:15	2:30½

JEROME PARK TODAY.

Pool-Selling on the Races Last Night—The Starters in the Different Races and the Betting on the Favorites.

The first of the great running meetings of the season will be inaugurated today at Jerome Park, under the auspices of the American Jockey Club. The racing promises to be the most brilliant in the history of the American turf, and the excitement has increased from day to day until the interest in the meeting includes all classes of the community. The arrival of several Southern and Western horses of great repute to compete with the Northern-bred racers for the honors of the turf has mainly brought about this result, and thousands of dollars will change hands on the result of each event. The betting on the Belmont Stakes is very heavy, and the winnings and losses will no doubt amount to more than a half million of dollars. The excitement was at fever heat last night in the pool-rooms and UNDERWOOD & MCGOWDAN and MARSHALL & JOHNSON found plenty of customers anxious to make deposits in the pool-box until a late hour. The first great event today will be the Fordham Stakes, in which there will probably be thirteen starters, as follows: *Chillicothe*, *Finesse*, *Nellie James*, *Niagara*, *Tasmania*. *My Maryland*, *General Von Moltke*, *Leland*. *Climax*, *Echo*, *Frogtown*, *Calogram* and *Zaretta*. *Niagara* and *Climax* carry the topweights; the first 109 pounds and the second 110 pounds. *Chillicothe*, with 105 pounds up, is a great favorite, while *Finesse* is thought well of at the same weight, and *Leland* is a favorite with 102 pounds up.

The second race is the great Belmont Stakes, in which it now seems probable that the following ten racers will start: D. MCDANIELS' ch. c. *Harry Bassett*, by *Lexington*; M. EL SANFORD'S b. c. *Monarchist*, by *Lexington*; A. BELMONT'S ch. c. *By the Sea*, by *Thormanby*; MILES KELLEY'S gr. f. *Nelly Gray*, by *Commodore*; T. W. DOSWELL'S b. c. *Eolus*, by *Leamington*; M. A. LITTELL'S gr. f. *Mary Clark*, by *Lexington*; A. K. RICHARDS' b. c. *Tuoman*, by *War Dance*; D. SWIGERT'S ch. c. *Stockwood*, by *Asteroid*; J. A. GRINSTEAD'S ch. c. *Alroy*, by *Australian* and *Edwin*, *John Merryman* and the *Breckinridge* colt. Although the Fordham Stakes is spoken of as the first race, the opening event will probably be a steeplechase of about three miles, over a fair hunting country. The starters will be *Oysterman*, *Jr.*, *Mitchell*, *Tammany*, *General Tweed* and *Athlone*. The first-named, the favorite, will carry 158 pounds, *Mitchell* 155, *Tammany* and *Tweed* each 145, and *Athlone* 154. The day's sport will close with a two-mile dash between *Hamburg*, *Judge Durell*, *Midday*, *Regards*, *Sir Rufus*, *Victory*, BUFORD'S *Lexington* filly, and *Defender*. In the pools, sold last night on the events of today, the betting was as follows:

BELMONT STAKES.

McDaniels	$250	$270	$100
Swigert	150	165	40
Keene Richards	55	60	40
Belmont	65	65	25
The Field	60	95	65

FORDHAM HANDICAP.

Chillicothe	$118	$200	$150	$250
Finesse	100	170	115	200
Nellie James				
Climax	20	45	30	55
Leland	10	20	23	30
Niagara	10	25	25	40
Field	55	90	70	105

TWO-MILE DASH.

Hamburg	$60	$100	$120
Regards	50	75	85
Judge Durell	25	30	35
Midday	25	45	50
D fender	20	35	40
Field	25	40	45

Base-ball—Mutual vs. Oakleaf, of New-Durham, N. J.

Yesterday the Mutuals and Oakleafs, of New-Durham, N. J., did a good deal of base-running at the Union Grounds, with how much good to themselves we fail to conceive, as neither club played a game at all worthy the efforts of a corner-lot nine. We therefore simply append the score by innings:

Mutual	17	2	2	8	4	11	4	0	7	—55
Oakleaf	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	1	1	—7

Today the Stars and Athletics, of Brooklyn, play their first game of the season on the Capitoline Grounds.

WEST POINT.

Conclusion of the Examination of the Graduating Class—Brilliant Exercises by the Cadets—Important Business Under Consideration by the President and Military Authorities.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Friday, June 9, 1871.

The examination of graduates for admission to the military profession has practically drawn to a close, and little remains save the performance of some routine exercises which can have no real weight on the final issue. In fact, the result was determined yesterday, and the further displays were created with a view to do honor to the President by imparting additional eclat to the proceedings. This was very well known throughout the Academy, and yesterday's examination excited no interest. Besides the Professors and Examiners a half-dozen spectators represented the general public. The members of the class were separately questioned on military discipline and the general disposition of an army in line of battle, and, without exception, the most intricate posers put by the Examiners were answered promptly, clearly and with an evident knowledge of the subject. Of the forty-one graduates who aspire to Academic honors, none have failed in any department included in the regular military training, and, though the result has not been announced, their positive success is assured.

RATHER DULL.

The morning exercises terminated at 10 o'clock, and the remainder of the day was spent in doing literally nothing. The President, Mrs. GRANT, Miss NELLIE GRANT, U. S. GRANT, Jr., Secretary BELKNAP, and the host of minor stars who flit through the promenades of West Point, were out for a drive, and the remainder of the day idly lounged about the piazza in front of the hotel. The weather was as pleasant as could be desired, and the President was permitted to enjoy that repose which, during the previous days, was denied to him. The cadet ball is yet too far off to be generally discussed, and the tameness is trying.

WHY THE PRESIDENT STAYS.

The President, as has already been stated in the TIMES, does not remain here for the sole purpose of awaiting the arrival of Gen. SHERMAN, but to attend an important committee meeting to be held at the Academy. It was understood to have opened this morning, and includes, beside the President and Secretary of War, some of the most prominent officers in the army, the officials here at West Point and some well-known members of the Senate. What the purport of it will be has not yet transpired, but the result will, it is supposed, settle some angry questions that have presented themselves here. I do not write from authority, but only give the opinions of several who pretend to be well-informed on the subject.

NIGHT DISPLAY.

The mortar exercises last evening vied with the splendid battalion drill which was so highly praised yesterday. It lasted from 9 until 10 o'clock. The President himself, through the Secretary of War, expressed his complete satisfaction with the skill of the cadets. The whole wound up with a brilliant display of fire-works.

ARTILLERY DRILL.

This afternoon an artillery drill was held, and the excitement which it inspired completely restored the drooping spirits of the visitors. The President himself seemed to catch the spirit of the occasion, and, leaving his seat, he advanced right to the front of the ground, where he remained until the end of the exercises. At the conclusion they passed before him, saluting him, the band meanwhile playing "Hail Columbia." The President complimented them on their display, and retired.

A HOP.

To-night Mr. THEODORE COZZENS, of the West Point Hotel, gave a grand hop in honor of the graduates, which was attended by all the dignitaries stopping at the Point, both civil and military.

P. J. F.

Festival at the Cottage-Place Industrial School.

The school on the corner of Bleecker-street and Cottage-place was among the first of the kind founded by the Children's Aid Society. For many years its influence has been extensively felt among the poor families of the Eighth and Ninth Wards. Through the generous aid extended to it by a number of benevolent ladies, its teachers have been enabled to donate articles of clothing to the most needy of their scholars, and thus many that otherwise would not have been able to attend any school have acquired the elements of an education, and some of them are now filling places of responsibility and trust. Yesterday the annual May Queen festival was held at the school-rooms. A handsome bower stood in the centre of the room, and flowers in every form were profusely scattered throughout the hall. The exercises consisted of a speech of welcome by one of the pupils; songs, recitations and the crowning of the Queen. The entire programme reflected great credit upon the teachers and scholars. The festival was presided over by Mr. J. MACY, and short addresses were made by several gentlemen.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A binocular glass was presented to Capt. ALLEN JOSEPH GRIFFIN, of the ship *Cornelius Grinnell*, yesterday, by Collector MURPHY, on behalf of the British Government, for saving the lives of the crew of the British ship *Como*, of London. The glass was forwarded through Sir EDWARD THORNTON to Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State, and by him sent to Collector MURPHY.

The crew of the ship *Resolute*, which hauled in the stream Thursday for Liverpool, tried to escape from the ship and duty with their advanced wages. An effort being made to prevent them, they became refactory, but being met resolutely by the officers were soon quieted. The River Police heard of the row, but verified the ancient Police tradition by arriving when it was all over. The *Resolute*, with daunted crew and dauntless officers, put to sea at 5 A. M. yesterday.

There is a conductor on the Third-avenue Railroad who has a kind word for every body; is never bothered by the presence of a crowd in his car, and seldom takes a fare without cracking a joke. The passengers upon his car are civil to each other, and always cheerful during the long rides. This is owing to the efforts and influence of the man. Many such conductors would make street-car riding less unendurable.

The Supreme Court, General Term, Judge INGRAHAM presiding, yesterday appointed LUTHER R. MARSH, FREDERICK R. CONDERT, and HENRY J. ALLEN a committee to determine the qualifications of applicants for admission to the Bar at the present term. The Committee on Character, also appointed at the same time, is composed of D. C. CALVIN, WILLARD BARTLETT, and Gen. C. A. ARTHUR.

PETER MILLER, a boy who has been in the employ of F. J. ADAMS, No. 44 West Broadway, for the past three weeks, was arraigned yesterday, before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of stealing clothing valued at $150. It was alleged that he had sold one pair of pantaloons, valued at $18, for $1 50, to one JOSEPH BERGEN, who was also arrested as a receiver of stolen goods. Both were held for further examination.

Among the many pleasant reunions of the season among the religious community, one of the most enjoyable was held last evening in the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, in West Forty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. Addresses were made by Revs. J. C. K. MILLIGAN, NEVIN WOODSIDE, of Brooklyn; J. H. BOGGS, of Brooklyn, and J. R. W. SLOANE, D. D., of Alleghany.

Paris green, so extensively used in the manufacture of paint, and which, it is well known, is such a deadly poison, has been almost entirely taken out of the market by large buyers from the West, where it is employed, it is said, successfully in the destruction of the potato bug, now making such ravages among the crops.

The fifth anniversary of the Home for Incurables at West Farms, N. Y., will be held at Association Hall on Monday afternoon next at 4 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D., Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and ERASTUS BROOKS. The Society will meet at 3 o'clock for the election of a Board of Managers.

The New-York Typographical Society gave yesterday a private exhibition of a curious and valuable collection of specimens of typography, made up by their request, for the library of the Associated Printers of Italy. These specimens are to be shown at a general gathering of printers, publishers, &c., to take place at Saluzzo, for the purpose of erecting a monument to GIAMBATTISTA BODONI, a famous Italian printer of the last generation.

The annual strawberry festival of the Duane M. E. Church, opened on Thursday evening and closed last evening. The attendance on both occasions was very numerous, and the Sunday-school room where the festival took place was handsomely decorated with flags and flowers. There was singing, addresses and a good time generally.

The City ordinance which makes it finable to put out an awning or a sign or banner a specified number of inches from a building without a permit, adds largely to the pocket money of some of the officials. Woe to those law-breakers who have not friends at Court to save them from being muleted.

The Ninth Assembly District Grant Club, last evening, adopted resolutions indorsing the Treaty of Washington, which was regarded as a triumph of Gen. GRANT'S Administration. Reference was made to the political events in New-Hampshire, and the opinion was expressed that the Republicans would profit by the lesson taught them.

WM. BELDWIN, aged twenty-two years, of Patterson, N. Y., died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital from a pistol-shot wound received on the 30th ult. by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his own hands. An inquest was held by Coroner HERRMAN, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of EZRA W. TYLER, who had died in St. Luke's Hospital from injuries received in the sawing factory at the foot of East Fifty-third-street, where he had his leg broken by getting entangled in the machinery. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Methodical men of business have their plans upset by the recent arrangement of the East River Ferries. One boat has often to wait in the stream until the other comes out of the slip. Under the present system of departures minutes of valuable time are thus lost. Lost minutes are often lost money.

Sergt. ALEXANDER W. MCLEAN, an old and active member of the Fifth Company of the Seventh Regiment, died suddenly yesterday, after a brief illness. It is understood that Capt. OSCAR RYDER and the members of the Company will attend the funeral, due notice of which will be given.

The friends of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers propose to treat the children of the day and Sunday-schools to strawberries, cream and cake on Wednesday, the 14th inst. Donations to this object will be thankfully received at No. 40 New Bowery.

The ladies of the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, West Forty-eighth-street, held a strawberry festival last evening, the proceeds of which were for the benefit of the Building Fund. Speeches were made by Dr. SLOANE, and several other gentlemen.

The Germans of the Sixteenth Ward are organizing a national organization on the platform of the General Committee lately formed at Liederkranz Hall. A temporary organization has been effected, and circulars and subscription lists put in circulation.

The new iron ferry-boat *Farragut* will be launched from the yard of T. F. ROWLAND, Continental Works, Greenpoint, at 2½ o'clock this afternoon. The *Farragut* is a sister vessel to the *Fulton*, lately launched from these works, and now nearly completed. They are to ply on the Fulton Ferry.

The Arion Society, one of our leading musical organizations, will give its first Summer Night's Festival of the season at Terrace Garden this evening. The concert will be under the direction of Dr. DAMROSCH and Mr. GREINER, and will be followed by a *soirée dansante*.

Policemen are generally to be found in places where the lights shine brilliantly and travel is abundant. In dark thoroughfares, and places like Water-street, where one would suppose they were the most needed, they are scarcer.

The brig *J. L. Bowen*, on board of which the mutiny and alleged murder happened, was seized by Deputy Marshal KEHOE late on Thursday night, as she was in the act of leaving the Lower Bay for sea. The vessel was libeled by Mr. HILMER, mate of the *Europa*, for salvage.

NICHOLAS HESS, a native of Germany, sixty-five years of age, while at work yesterday afternoon on a new building at the corner of Fiftieth-street and Tenth-avenue, fell to the ground, fracturing his spine and receiving other injuries, from which he died soon afterward.

Messrs. P. C. Conger, W. H. Sage, J. F. Vermilye, H. M. Smyth, H. D. Loder, O. S. Strauss and Stuyvesant Fish, of the graduating class of Columbia College, have been notified of their election as members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

The annual examination of the Junior, Sophomore and Freshmen Classes of Columbia College will commence next Monday and last the entire week. That of the Senior Class ended last Thursday.

The members of the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Thirty-fourth-street, yesterday commemorated the twentieth anniversary of the settlement of their pastor, Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, D. D.

PATRICK PRINTY, accused by Mr. WASS, a revenue officer, of having removed five barrels of distilled spirits on which there were no stamps, was released by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, the evidence exculpating the defendant from the charge.

JOSEPH MURRAY, who lived at the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, yesterday morning was crushed and instantly killed by the elevator at the hotel, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, where he was employed as an engineer.

CATHARINE A. PASTLAND, aged four months, was found dead in bed yesterday morning, at No. 309 West Forty-fourth-street, and it is supposed she was overlaid and suffocated during the night by her parents.

JAMES GOGGINS and MICHAEL POWERS were committed for trial yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, on a charge of robbing FRANCIS EGAN, of No. 11 Ehn-street, of a watch while he was asleep.

Gen. REGIS DE TROBRIAND, who has been in France during the war, returned a few days since in the *Ville de Paris*, and will again assume the command of the Military District of Utah.

The case of LANAHAN against CARLTON, involving the management of the Methodist Book Concern, which was to have been argued yesterday, has been adjourned until Monday next at 11 A. M.

Those pretty coverings for fire-places, cut into fanciful patterns, out of blotting and tissel paper, by machinery, can be bought of German women in the streets for fifty cents and upward.

The four mutinous sailors of the British ship *Manitoba* were committed by Commissioner WHITE, yesterday, to await a warrant of extradition from Washington.

The most luxuriously and expensively-fitted offices in New-York are those devoted to the use of our City officials, except, perhaps, those of the Erie Railway Company.

The Fire Underwriters, yesterday, adopted resolutions of regret for the death of Mr. RICHARD A. READING, one of the earliest, most assiduous and respected members of the Board.

A member of the Flyaway Base-ball Club declares that the trouble during their game with the Silver Star Club was caused by outsiders, and that neither club should be blamed for it.

Reservoir Park, on Sixth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets, is being remodled. A force of over 100 workmen are engaged in the work.

About twenty houses built on the French plan in East Seventy-fifth-street are finished, and most of the flats have been engaged by families.

The annual examination for advancement in the College of the City of New-York, commenced, yesterday morning, in all the classes. It will be continued next week.

Dr. FREDERICK R. MARVIN argued vigorously last evening before the Liberal Club that hanging is the worst use to which you can put a man.

The *Bankers' Magazine* for June contains a list of twenty-eight new financial companies chartered by the last Legislature.

Persons on the look-out for rabid dogs were much moved by the freaks of a Spitz-dog in Marshal SHARPE'S office, yesterday. He was secured by Deputy BERNHARD.

The floating bath-house was moored off the Battery yesterday, and is already crowded continually with bathers.

The payment of pensions was resumed yesterday morning. Thus far $40,000 has been paid to male pensioners.

Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK, of New-Jersey, and Capt. MIKHAYLOFF, of the Prussian Army, are at the Astor House.

Judge T. W. BARTLEY, of Washington; Gen. A. D. AYERS, of New-York, and Gen. H. T. REID, of Keokuk, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. FRANCIS LAWLEY, of London, is at the Clarendon Hotel, and Col. SNOW, of the British Army, is at the Everett House.

Evening promenades on Fifth-avenue are now considered *en regle* among the *crême de la crême*.

The latest novelty in Avenue V is seen in gentlemen's wearing the golden bracelets of their fair *fiancées*.

VANDERBILT'S new depot at Forty-second-street will not be finished until about the 1st of July.

Cabbage-leaf cigars are thrust before the faces of promenaders by enterprising foreigners at the low price of five for ten cents.

The *Telegram* shows good taste in copying paragraphs from this column daily.

Yesterday morning the remains of a child were found among the rubbish in an ash-barrel standing in front of No. 533 Eighth-avenue. The remains of another infant were found floating in the North River, at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street. Both were taken to the Morgue.

Gov. BOWIE, of Maryland, is at the New-York Hotel.

The trade in old hats has revived since the introduction of the Summer styles.

The Morse statue will be placed in Central Park today.

Black slouch hats worn at this season are generally felt.

Music at Central Park today at 3½ P. M.

BROOKLYN.

JOHN KELLY, residing on Congress, near Columbia-street, was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning, charged with murdering WILLIAM J. GRAY, on Furman-street, about 10 o'clock Thursday night. Both men were employed, it appears, as stevedores, and the cause of the fatal affray was a dispute over the moving of a barrel of sugar. At first they fought with their fists, but finally getting excited they drew their knives, and the result was the killing of GRAY. The accused was brought before Justice WALSH yesterday, but the hearing was postponed until today.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge BENEDICT, AARON H. ALLAN brought action against the City of Brooklyn to recover $10,000 for the infringement of a patent of his for the construction of seats and desks, these articles being now in use, purchased from a firm in Philadelphia. The defendants denied the infringement and moved for a dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that the city was not responsible for the acts of the Board of Education. Decision reserved.

Gov. HOFFMAN, accompanied by Gen. MCCLELLAN and several other gentlemen connected with the State Government, visited Brooklyn yesterday, for the purpose of inspecting the docks, in order to ascertain the necessity, if such existed, for their proposed extension. Gen. MCCLELLAN expressed himself in favor of the extension, and the Governor did not say anything in opposition.

The house of E. B. MILLER, at No. 4 Pierrepont-street, the residence of CHARLES G. PRICE, at No. 125 Vanderbilt-avenue, and the house of J. GOLDEN, at No. 376 Myrtle-avenue, were all entered by burglars between Thursday night and yesterday morning, and robbed of various amounts of silver-ware.

The Captain of the ship *Michael Angelo*, lying at the Empire Dock, reported to the Police, yesterday, that he believed his steward, PETER WILLIAMS, while attempting to get on board the 7th inst., fell into the water and was drowned. His hat was picked up on the following morning floating in the river.

JOHN CARBERRY, keeper of a liquor-saloon at the corner of Court and Bergen streets, had his head badly smashed by a paving-stone, yesterday afternoon, thrown by a drunken fellow named JOHN LYNCH, whose wrath had been raised by CARBERRY'S refusal to give him more whisky.

Miss ANNE TOTTEN obtained a verdict for $22,000 in the City Court, yesterday, against PHIPP, EVANS & CO., brewers of New-York, for the loss of her husband, who was killed in the brewery of the defendants by falling through a hatchway.

LONG ISLAND.

Mayor DITMARS, of Long Island City, in his message suggests that in dealing with the finances of the city appropriations be made only when there is cash in the Treasury. He also recommends that a number of cisterns be built for the use of the Fire Department in time of fire. As the Board cannot borrow more than $25,000, that amount only is available until the new taxes are collected.

Memorial service will be held at the Baptist Church, Hunter's Point next Sunday forenoon and evening. Among the speakers present will be Revs. Dr. Armitage, Backus, Wyckoff, Simmons, Hoyt, Pentecost and Pendleton. The occasion is the paying off of the entire debt of the church.

The funeral of Hon. WM. WINNER took place yesterday at 11 A. M. at St. Michael's Church, Flushing. Among those present were Harry Genet, Superintendent Kelso, Alderman Miller, R. B. Connolly, Thomas Acton, Lewis Watts and E. Lawrence. The surplice was furnished by the Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent, assisted by the choir of the church. The remains were taken to Calvary Cemetery.

On Thursday next the question of the new Court-house will come before the Board of Supervisors of Queens County. Since the last Board voted on the question the complexion of the Board has somewhat changed. One new member is added for long Island City, and Mr. BURROWS has been returned from Newton, in place of Mr. COVERT.

The Queens County Agricultural Society will award premiums at their Horticultural Fair, to be held next Wednesday, as follows: For vegetables, $33; for strawberries, $69; for gooseberries, currants, &c., $9; for hot-house grapes, $20; other hot-house fruit, $27; flowers, special premiums, $50; other premiums, $93.

The Horticultural Fair of Suffolk County Agricultural Society, takes place next Monday at Riverhead. In the afternoon premiums will be awarded, and in the evening there will be a ball at the large Fair building on the grounds of the Society.

Within the city limits of Long Island City there are 1,811 dwellings, 64 factories, 516 stables, and 19 public buildings—2,410 buildings in all.

A man in Hunter's Point, named FINLAN, deliberately cut off the hind legs of a goat, yesterday, which had got into his garden.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A man who gave his name as RICHARD SHUTE was arrested in Mount Vernon, yesterday, on suspicion of having stolen a horse worth $600, which he was offering to sell for $75. It was subsequently ascertained that the horse was the property of Mr. PETER MASTERTON, of Forty-eighth-street, New-York. Justice EDMUNDS committed the offender to White Plains Jail to await a transfer to the Police authorities of New-York City.

The dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. VORHIS, at the corner of Centre and Huguenot streets, New-Rochelle, and recently sold by Mr. ALBERT HIGGINS to Mr. STRATFORD DAVIDSON, was partly destroyed by fire, together with a quantity of furniture belonging to Mr. HIGGINS, on Thursday night. Some incendiary appeared to have kindled a fire on or under the front piazza of the house. The extent of the loss could not be ascertained yesterday.

Vigilant Hose Company's house, in Elton-street, Melrose, together with the hose carriage, hose and other contents of the building, were totally destroyed by fire about 10 o'clock yesterday. Damage $3,000. The grocery-store and dwelling of ANDREW GABRIEL, adjoining the Vigilant Hose House, were likewise partly consumed. Damage to building and stock, $4,000

The depot of the New-Haven Railroad Company at Mount Vernon was entered by burglars on Thursday night and robbed of various kinds of property which had been left in the building.

STATEN ISLAND.

The ladies of the Moravian Church at New-Dorp held their annual strawberry festival last evening, in the church at that place. It was well attended. The proceeds were devoted to the benefit of Mr. ZENHART, the pastor of the church.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Tottenville, JOHN TURNER was elected President of the Village for the ensuing year.

NEW-JERSEY.

A respectable German named HADLER was yesterday taken to the Newark Police Station, he being insane and having been refused admission to the Almshouse on account of inability to pay his board. HADLER was formerly worth several thousand dollars, and it is believed his losses have affected his mind. He cannot be sent to the Asylum, having resided in the State too short a time, and the authorities are at a loss what to do in the case.

At an early hour yesterday morning one of the joints of the supply pipe that conveys the water from the Belleville Works over the Hackensack River to Jersey City became detached, and a column of the fluid shot into the air to a great height. The person in charge of the pipe was hurriedly notified, and he procured a number of men, who in a few hours repaired the damage.

A decision was yesterday given, by the New-Jersey Supreme Court, making railroad companies responsible for local improvements, paving, grading, &c., in cities, regardless of the usual provision in railroad charters, that a tax of one-half of one per cent. paid to the State should be in lieu of all other assessments to be imposed on them.

JOHN HALLECK, a colored man, from Orange, got drunk yesterday, while on a visit, with his wife, to Jersey City, and commenced quarreling with her. At length he pulled out a knife and made a stab at her, but missed the wife, and struck a colored woman named Mrs. JACKSON behind the ear, inflicting an ugly wound. He was committed for trial.

The State Supreme Court has confirmed the assessments for the years 1868 and 1869 on $1,600,000 worth of property held by the Morris Canal and Banking Company under grant from the State. The suit was brought by JOHN H. HAIGHT, a Collector of Taxes of Jersey City, against the defendants.

Burglars entered the house of AUG. BOCHMAN, living at No. 320 Warren-street, Newark, on Thursday night, and after stupefying BOCHMAN, who was sleeping, with chloroform, robbed the house of various articles, valued altogether at $200.

ANDREW HOFF, of Plainfield, left his home more than three weeks ago, intending to go to New-York, and has not been seen since. No cause is known for his absence, and he was expected to return on the same day that he left.

The contract for building the branch of the Newark and Paterson Railroad from Newark to the Bergen Tunnel, will be awarded next week. The distance is about six miles, and the cost will be about $1,000,000.

Yesterday morning a team driven by a boy, while crossing the New-Jersey Central Railroad near Phillipsburg, was run over by an Easton train, and both the boy and horse were mangled to pieces.

M. N. HOHL, a young man employed in the grocery-store of J. F. WISSCHUSEN, at Belleville, was yesterday arrested, charged with having embezzled his employer's money to the amount of several hundred dollars.

Early yesterday morning the body of FRANK COSTELLO, an Elizabeth barrister, was found on the track of the New-Jersey Railroad between Newark and Elizabeth almost cut in halves.

PENDERGAST'S butcher-shop in Jersey City was fired about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, but the flames were quickly extinguished. The loss is about $200.

MICHAEL WALSH, a lad eight years old, fell from a row-boat in the Passaic on Thursday evening, and was drowned. The body was recovered.

Four patients were taken from Jersey City this week to the State Lunatic Asylum.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—By Naval orders today, Passed Assistant Surgeon MCDRENNAN, of the *Congress*, and First Assistant Engineer J. H. CHASNAR, of the *Dictator*, are detached and placed on sick leave.

[Advertisement.]

Judge DOWLING trips to the other side of the Big Pond for a season; but rogues needn't put on any "frills" on that account, as he'll soon be back to attend to their cases. On his way to the Steamer the Judge stopped and purchased two of those elegant Tiles which KNOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, is famous for selling. Get under one of KNOX'S Hats and be somebody.

[Advertisement.]

Complete Lemonade made by dissolving PYLE'S Lemonized Sugar in cold water. Twenty-five years experience has proved it the only strictly wholesome substitute. The genuine bears the name of JAMES PYLE, and is sold by all first-class grocers. Picnic parties supplied in bulk. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

NEW PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Europa	June 10	New-York	Glasgow.
Virginia	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Algeria	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	June 10	New-York	Bremen.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Washington*, at 9½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 11:20 A. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Deutschland*, (no Prussian closed mail by this line,) at 12 M.... For Hayti, by the *Port-au-Prince*, at — A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 2:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

*In steam-ship Leo, from Savann